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⑤④ Cycloalkyl-substituted glutaramide antihypertensive agents.

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EP 0 358 398 B1

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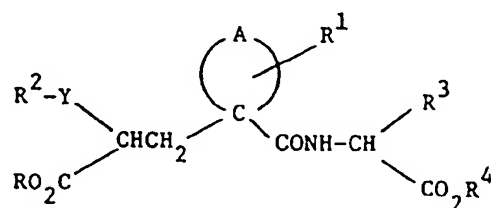
Description

This invention relates to a series of cycloalkyl-substituted glutaramide derivatives which are antihypertensive agents having utility in the treatment of various cardiovascular disorders, including hypertension and heart failure.

According to the specification of our European patent application 274234, we disclose certain cycloalkyl-substituted glutaramide derivatives which are inhibitors of the zinc dependent neutral endopeptidase E.C.3.4.24.11 and which are thereby able to potentiate the biological effects of atrial natriuretic factor and in particular, are natriuretic, antihypertensive and diuretic agents of value in the treatment of various cardiovascular disorders.

The compounds of the present invention are also inhibitors of the enzyme E.C.3.4.24.11 and, in addition, they are also able to inhibit angiotensin converting enzyme, a further enzyme which is involved in the control of blood pressure. The compounds thus have a dual pharmacological action through inhibiting two key enzymes involved in blood pressure control which makes them particularly useful in the treatment of various forms of hypertension and associated cardiovascular disorders, e.g. congestive heart failure and glaucoma.

The compounds are of the formula:



(I)

wherein:

A completes a 5 or 6 membered carbocyclic ring which may be saturated or monounsaturated;

R¹ is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

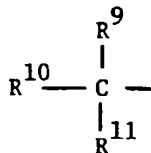
R and R⁴ are each independently H, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₃-C₇) cycloalkyl, benzyl, or an alternative biolabile ester-forming group;

Y is either a direct bond or an alkylene group of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may be straight or branched chain;

R² is H, aryl, heterocyclyl, R⁶CONR⁵-, R⁷NR⁵CO-, R⁷NR⁵SO₂ or R⁸SO₂NR⁵-, with the proviso that Y is not a direct bond when R² is H, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein R⁵ is H, (C₁-C₈)alkyl or aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl;

R⁶ is (C₁-C₈)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁-C₈)alkyl or a group of the formula:



wherein R⁹ is H, OH, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, hydroxy(C₁-C₈)alkyl, aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, R¹²CONH-, R¹²SO₂NH- or (R¹³)₂N-;

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently H or (C₁-C₈)alkyl;

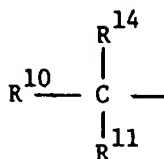
or R¹⁰ is H and R¹¹ is amino(C₁-C₈)alkyl, imidazolymethyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, aryl(C₁-C₈)alkoxy(C₁-C₈)alkoxy, hydroxy(C₁-C₈)alkyl or methylthio(C₁-C₈)alkyl; or the two groups R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are joined together to form, with the carbon atom to which they are attached, a 3 to 6 membered carbocyclic ring or a pyrrolidine or piperidine ring which may optionally be substituted by amino, (C₂-C₄)alkanoyl or aroyl;

R¹² is (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl (C₁-C₈)alkyl;

each R¹³ is H, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl or the two groups R¹³ are taken together to form, with the nitrogen to which they are attached, a pyrrolidinyl, piperidino, morpholino, piperazinyl or N-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-piper-

azinyl group;

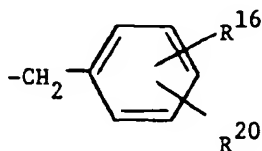
R⁷ is (C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or a group of the formula:



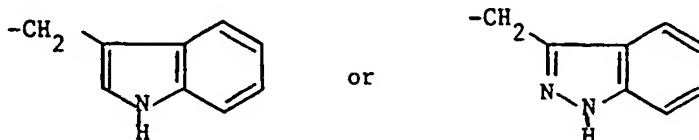
wherein R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are as previously defined and R¹⁴ is (R¹³)₂NCO-, R¹²OCH₂- or R¹⁵OCO, wherein R¹² and R¹³ are as previously defined and R¹⁵ is (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl or aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

R⁸ is (C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R³ is a group of the formula:



wherein R¹⁶ is H, halo, 4-OH, 4-(C₁-C₆ alkoxy), 4-(C₃-C₇ cycloalkoxy), 4-(C₂-C₆ alkenyloxy), 4-[(C₁-C₆ alkoxy)carbonyloxy], 4-[(C₃-C₇ cycloalkoxy)carbonyloxy], or 3-(C₁-C₄ alkyl)SO₂NH-; and R²⁰ is H, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄) alkoxy, (C₂-C₆) alkanoyl or halo; or R³ is a group of the formula:



wherein said groups may optionally be substituted in the fused benzene ring by (C₁-C₄) alkyl, (C₁-C₄) alkoxy, OH, halo or CF₃; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and bioprecursors therefor.

In the above definition, unless otherwise indicated, alkyl groups having three or more carbon atoms may be straight or branched-chain. The term aryl as used herein means an aromatic hydrocarbon group such as phenyl or naphthyl which may optionally be substituted with, for example, one or more OH, CN, CF₃, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, halo, carbamoyl, aminosulphonyl, amino, mono or di(C₁-C₄ alkyl) amino or (C₁-C₄ alkanoyl)amino groups. Halo means fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

The term heterocyclyl means a 5 or 6 membered nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur containing heterocyclic group which, unless otherwise stated, may be saturated or unsaturated and which may optionally include a further oxygen or one to three nitrogen atoms in the ring and which may optionally be benzofused or substituted with for example, one or more halo, C₁-C₄ alkyl, hydroxy, carbamoyl, benzyl, oxo, amino or mono or di-(C₁-C₄ alkyl)amino or (C₁-C₄ alkanoyl)amino groups. Particular examples of heterocycles include pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrrolyl, piperidino, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranlyl, dioxanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, quinolyl, quinoxalyl, quinazolinyl and benzimidazolyl, each being optionally substituted as previously defined.

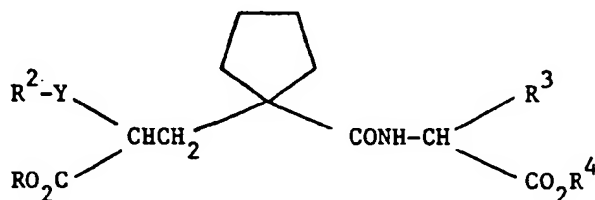
The compounds of formula (I) may contain several asymmetric centres and thus they can exist as enantiomers and diastereomers. The invention includes both the separated individual isomers as well as mixtures of isomers.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula (I) containing an acidic centre are those formed with bases which form non-toxic salts. Examples include the alkali or alkaline earth metal salts such as the sodium, potassium or calcium salts or salts with amines such as diethylamine. Compounds having a basic centre can also form acid addition salts with pharmaceutically acceptable acids. Examples include the

hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulphate or bisulphate, phosphate or hydrogen phosphate, acetate, citrate, fumarate, gluconate, lactate, maleate, succinate, tartrate tosylate and lauryl sulphate salts.

The term bioprecursor in the above definition means a pharmaceutically acceptable biologically degradable derivative of the compound of formula (I) which, upon administration to an animal or human being, is converted in the body to produce a compound of the formula (I). Examples include biolabile ester derivatives and amide or amino acid derivatives of the compounds of formula I.

A preferred group of compounds of the formula (I) are those wherein A is $(CH_2)_4$ and R^1 is H, i.e. compounds of the formula (II) wherein R, R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are as previously defined for formula (I):



(II)

Also preferred are those compounds of formulae (I) and (II) wherein R and R^4 are both H (diacids) as well as biolabile mono and di-ester derivatives thereof wherein one or both of R and R^4 is a biolabile ester-forming group.

The term biolabile ester-forming group is well understood in the art as meaning a group which provides an ester which can be readily cleaved in the body to liberate the corresponding diacid of formula (I) wherein R and R^4 are both H. A number of such ester groups are well known, for example in the penicillin area or in the case of the ACE-inhibitor antihypertensive agents.

In the case of the compounds of formulae (I) and (II) such biolabile pro-drug esters are particularly advantageous in providing compounds of the formula (I) suitable for oral administration. The suitability of any particular ester-forming group can be assessed by conventional animal or *in vitro* enzyme hydrolysis studies. Thus, desirably for optimum effect, the ester should only be hydrolysed after absorption, accordingly, the ester should be resistant to hydrolysis by digestive enzymes before absorption but should be readily hydrolyzed by, for example, gut-wall, plasma or liver enzymes. In this way the active diacid is released into the bloodstream following oral absorption.

In addition to lower alkyl esters (particularly ethyl) and benzyl esters, alternative biolabile esters include alkanoyloxyalkyl esters, including alkyl, cycloalkyl and aryl substituted derivatives thereof, aroyloxyalkyl esters, arylestes, alkylesters, haloalkyl esters and hydroxyalkyl esters including ketal derivatives thereof, wherein said alkanoyl or alkyl groups have from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and are branched or straight chain and said aryl groups are phenyl, naphthyl or indanyl optionally substituted with one or more C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy-carbonyl groups or halo atoms.

Thus examples of R and R^4 when they are biolabile ester groups include ethyl, indanyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenpropyl, acetonyl, glyceryl, pivaloyloxymethyl, 5-(4-methyl-1,3-dioxolene-2-onyl)methyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cyclohexylcarboxyethyl, cyclohexylacetoxylethyl, propionyloxyisobutyl, hexanoyloxyethyl, pentanoyloxyethyl, acetoxylethyl, acetoxylbenzyl, pentanoyloxybenzyl, cyclohexyloxy-carbonyloxyethyl, butyloxy-carbonyloxyethyl, isobutyloxy-carbonyloxyethyl and ethoxy-carbonyloxyethyl.

In one preferred aspect of the invention, the group R^3 is 4-hydroxybenzyl and the carbon atom to which it is attached is of (S) stereochemistry; the group $NHCH(R^3)CO_2R^4$ being derived from L-tyrosine. Also preferred are compounds wherein R^3 is 4-methoxybenzyl or 3-methanesulphonamidobenzyl.

In further aspects of the invention R^2 is H and Y is $(CH_2)_3$ or R^2 is phenyl and Y is $(CH_2)_2$.

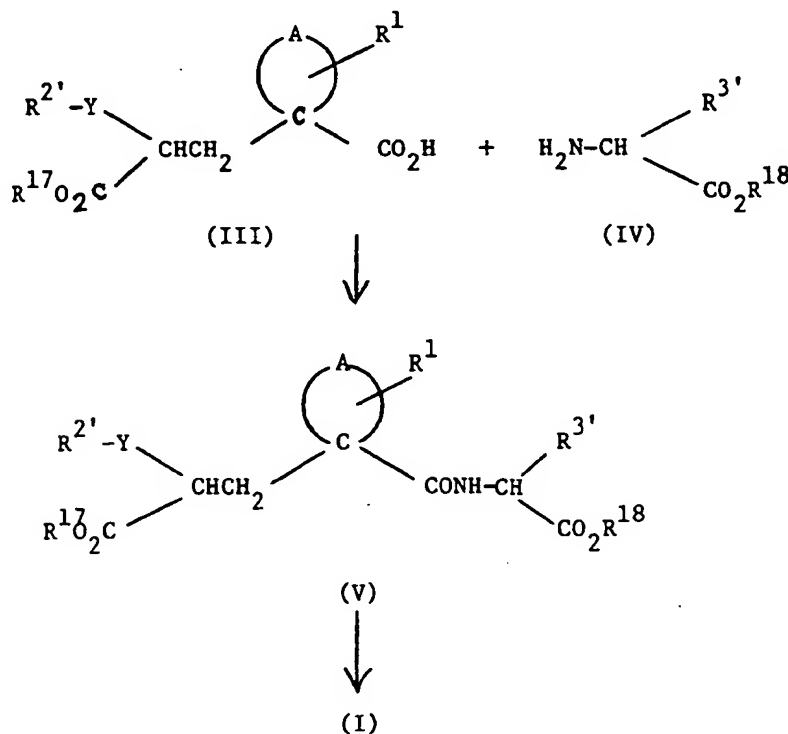
In another aspect of the invention R^2 is R^6CONH and Y is CH_2 , R^3 is 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl or 3-methanesulphonamidobenzyl and R^6 is of formula $R^9R^{10}R^{11}C-$, wherein R^9 is $(R^{13})_2N-$, $R^{12}SO_2NH-$ or $R^{12}CONH-$, R^{11} is amino(C_1 - C_6)alkyl and R^{10} is H. Particularly preferred are compounds of the formula (I) wherein Y is CH_2 and R^2 is R^6CONH- and R^6CO is (S)-lysyl or N² substituted (S)-lysyl (wherein R^9 is NH_2 , $R^{12}CONH$ or $R^{12}SO_2NH$, R^{11} is 4-aminobutyl and R^{10} is H). Preferred substituents for R^{12} are methyl and phenyl.

Particularly preferred individual compounds of the invention include N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N-[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N-[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-2-furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N-[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-4-methoxyphenylalanine, N-[1-(2-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, N-[1-[2-carboxy-3-(N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, N-[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, and N-[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-phenylsulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, and salts and biolabile ester derivatives thereof.

The compounds of formula (I) are prepared by a number of different processes:

a) One procedure involves the synthesis of a partially protected cycloalkyl-substituted glutaric acid derivative which is coupled to an amino acid ester derivative to give the desired glutaramide. Any reactive groups in R² and R³ may require protection during the coupling step and such protecting groups are removed in the final stage of the process.

The synthetic route is illustrated in the following reaction scheme wherein A and R¹ are as previously defined, R²' and R³' are as defined for R² and R³ with any reactive groups therein protected if necessary and R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are as defined for R and R⁴ excluding H, or they are conventional carboxylic acid protecting groups:



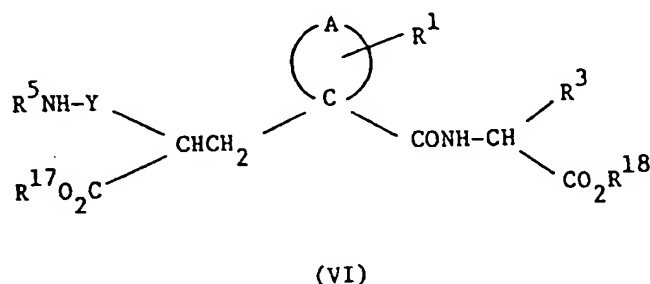
The reaction of the compounds of formula (III) and (IV) is achieved using conventional amide coupling techniques. Thus in one process the reaction is achieved with the reactants dissolved in an organic solvent, e.g. dichloromethane, using a diimide condensing agent, for example 1-ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide, or N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, advantageously in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and an organic base such as N-methylmorpholine. The reaction is generally complete after a period of from 12 to 24 hours at room temperature and the product is then isolated by conventional procedures, i.e. by washing with water or filtration to remove the urea biproduct and evaporation of the solvent. The product may be further purified by crystallisation or chromatography, if necessary.

The compounds of formula (V) include compounds of formula (I) wherein R and R⁴ are C₁-C₈ alkyl or benzyl.

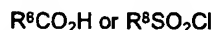
The diesters of formula (V) are subsequently reacted to give the monoester or diacid derivatives of formula (I) wherein one or both of R and R⁴ are H. The conditions used will depend on the precise nature of the groups R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ present in the compound of formula (V) and a number of variations are possible. Thus for example

when both of R^{17} and R^{18} are benzyl, hydrogenation of the product will yield the diacid of formula (I) wherein R and R^4 are both H. Alternatively if one of R^{17} and R^{18} is benzyl and the other is alkyl, hydrogenation will yield a monoester product. This can then be hydrolysed, if desired, to again yield the diacid product. When one of R^{17} and R^{18} is t-butyl, treatment of the compound of formula (V) with trifluoroacetic acid or hydrogen chloride yields the corresponding acid. If some other carboxylic acid protecting group is used for R^{17} or R^{18} then clearly appropriate conditions for its removal must be employed in the final step to give the ester or diacid product of formula (I). For example when R^{17} or R^{18} is trimethylsilylethyl it may be removed by treatment with tetrabutylammonium fluoride. Any protecting groups present in $R^{2'}$ and $R^{3'}$ must also be removed and this may be performed concomitantly with removal of protecting groups present in R^{17} and R^{18} or as a separate step using procedures appropriate to the particular protecting group employed. Thus, for example when $R^{2'}$ contains a substituted or protected amino group (for example a benzylamino, dibenzylamino, benzyloxycarbonylamino or t-butyloxycarbonylamino group) the compounds may be converted to the free amines by hydrogenation or hydrolysis as appropriate.

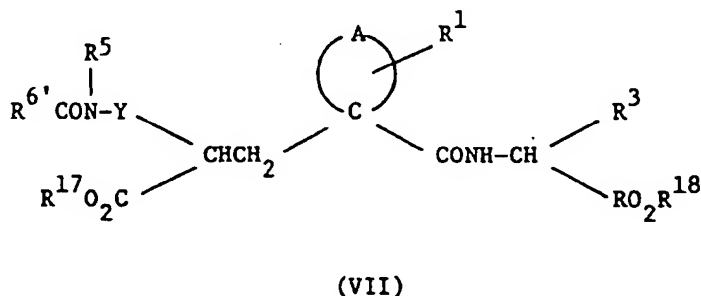
(b) In an alternative process, compounds of the formula (I) wherein R^2 is R^6CONR^{5-} or $R^6SO_2NR^{5-}$ are prepared by a process which involves reacting an amine of the formula:



wherein A, Y, R^1 , R^3 , R^5 , R^{17} and R^{18} are as previously defined; with a carboxylic acid or sulphonyl chloride of the formulae:



respectively, or a reactive derivative of the carboxylic acid, wherein R^6 and R^8 are as previously defined, and wherein any reactive groups therein are optionally protected, to yield for example a compound of the formula:



wherein R^8 is as previously defined for R^6 with any reactive groups therein optionally protected; and subsequently removing any protecting groups, if present and, if desired hydrolysing the ester product to yield the compounds of formula (I) wherein R and R^4 are H.

Similarly, reaction with the sulphonyl chloride yields the corresponding sulphonamides.

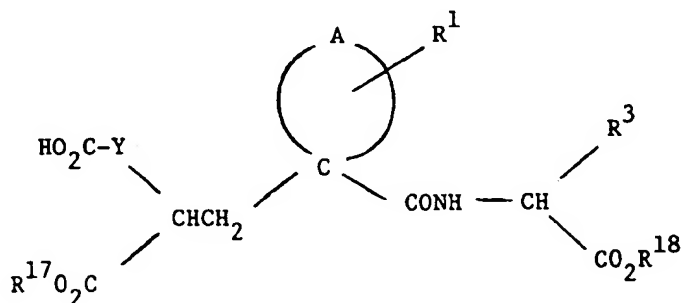
The reaction of the amine of formula (VI) and compound of formula $R^6\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ or $R^6\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ is achieved using conventional amide coupling techniques as previously described or, in the case of the sulphonyl compounds, by reaction with the corresponding sulphonyl chloride. Subsequent removal of protecting groups is achieved using appropriate procedures as previously described.

The amines of formula (VI) are prepared following the same procedure outlined in process (a) above but using an acid of formula (III) wherein $R^{2'}$ is a protected amine of formula $R^{19}NR^{5-}$ wherein R^5 is as previously defined and R^{19} is an amino-protecting group.

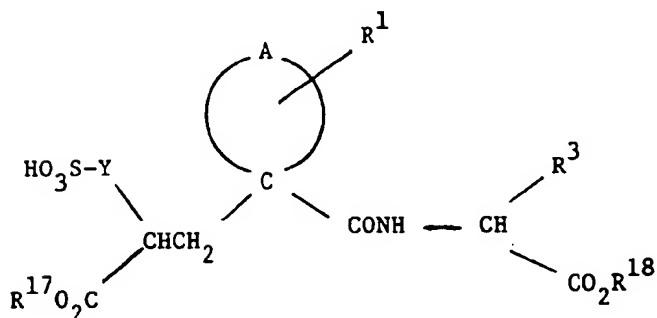
Thus, in one variant of this process the coupling reaction with the amino acid derivative is achieved using

a compound of formula (III) wherein R^2 is $R^{19}R^5N-$ and R^{19} and R^5 are both benzyl. Alternatively R^{19} and R^5 are both *S*- α -methylbenzyl to enable the *S*-isomer of the compound of formula (V) to be isolated. Hydrogenation of the coupled product of formula (V) gives the amine of formula (VI) wherein R^5 is H. This is then reacted with, for example a protected lysine derivative of formula R^6CO_2H (wherein R^6 is $R^9R^{10}R^{11}C-$, R^9 is protected amino or $R^{12}CONH-$, $R^{12}SO_2NH-$, R^{10} is *N*-protected-4-aminobutyl and R^{11} is H), deprotection of the resulting product yields the corresponding product of formula (I) wherein R^6CO is (*S*)-lysyl or *N*²-substituted-(*S*)-lysyl.

(c) Compounds of the formula (I) wherein R^2 is R^7NR^5CO- or $R^7NR^5SO_2-$ are prepared in an exactly analogous manner to that described above but starting with a carboxylic acid or sulphonic acid of the formula:

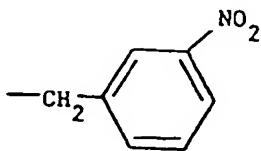


or

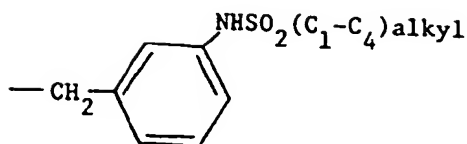


wherein A, Y, R^1 , R^3 , R^{17} and R^{18} are as previously defined, and reacting with an amine of the formula R^7R^5NH , followed by removal of protecting groups if present and, if desired, hydrolysing or hydrogenating the ester product to yield the compounds of formula (I) wherein R and R^4 are H.

(d) In a further variant of these processes, the coupling is achieved using a compound of the formula (IV) wherein R^3 is of formula:



Subsequent reduction of the nitro group, followed by sulphonation of the product with a sulphonyl halide of the formula $(C_1-C_4)alkyl SO_2Cl$ yields the corresponding compound of formula (V) wherein R^3 is



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Compounds of the formula (I) wherein one or both of R and R⁴ is a biolabile ester-forming group are prepared following similar procedures to those outlined above using the appropriate ester group for R or R⁴.

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As well as removing any protecting group which may be present in R², a number of chemical transformation reactions are possible on the final mono-ester or diacid products as previously described. In each case the product may be obtained as the free carboxylic acid or it may be neutralised with an appropriate base and isolated in salt form.

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Appropriate coupling and protecting methods for all of the above steps and alternative variations and procedures will be well known to those skilled in the art by reference to appropriate text books and to the examples provided hereafter.

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The starting spiro-substituted glutaric acid mono esters of formula III may be prepared as described in our European patent application 274234. The amino acid esters of formula (IV) are generally known compounds which are either commercially available or they may be prepared by standard methods in accordance with literature precedents.

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As previously mentioned, the compounds of the invention are potent inhibitors of the neutral endopeptidase (E.C.3.4.24.11). This enzyme is involved in the breakdown of a number of peptide hormones including, in particular the breakdown of atrial natriuretic factor (ANF). Thus, the compounds of the invention, by preventing the degradation of ANF by endopeptidase E.C.3.4.24.11, can potentiate its biological effects and the compounds are thus diuretic, natriuretic and antihypertensive agents of utility in a number of disorders including hypertension, heart failure, angina, renal insufficiency, premenstrual syndrome, cyclical oedema, Menieres disease, hyperaldosteronism (primary and secondary) and hypercalciuria. In addition, because of their ability to potentiate the effects of ANF the compounds have utility in the treatment of glaucoma. As a further result of their ability to inhibit the neutral endopeptidase E.C.3.4.24.11 the compounds of the invention may have activity in other therapeutic areas including for example the treatment of asthma, inflammation, pain, epilepsy, affective disorders, dementia and geriatric confusion, obesity and gastrointestinal disorders (especially diarrhoea and irritable bowel syndrome), the modulation of gastric acid secretion and the treatment of hyperninaemia.

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Activity against neutral endopeptidase E.C.3.4.24.11 is assessed using a procedure based on the assay described by J. T. Gafford, R. A. Skidgel, E. G. Erdos and L. B. Hersh, *Biochemistry*, 1983, **32**, 3265-3271. The method involves determining the concentration of compound required to reduce by 50% the rate of release of radiolabelled hippuric acid from hippuryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginine by a neutral endopeptidase preparation from rat kidney.

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As previously mentioned, the compounds of the invention are also inhibitors of angiotensin converting enzyme. As such they are useful in treating a further variety of conditions for which ACE inhibitors are known to be useful including limitation of ischaemic damage to the myocardium, protection of the kidney against hyperfiltration damage, prevention or reversal of left ventricular hypertrophy, memory enhancement, control of cognitive function, dementia, and preventing reocclusion following coronary angioplasty or coronary artery bypass surgery. Their activity against this enzyme is assessed using a modified procedure based on the assay described by Rohrbach, M.S., *Anal. Biochem.*, 1978, **84**, 272. The method involves determining the concentration of compound required to reduce by 50% the extent of release of radiolabelled hippuric acid from hippuryl-L-histidyl-L-leucine by angiotensin converting enzyme isolated from the rat kidney.

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Inhibitory activity is also measured *in vivo* following intravenous injection to anaesthetised rats using the methods described by I. L. Natoff et al, *Journal of Pharmacological Methods*, 1981, **5**, 305 and by D. M. Gross et al, *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, 1981, **216**, 552. The dose of inhibitor required to reduce the pressor response produced by intravenous injection of angiotensin I (50 ng bolus) by 50% is determined.

55

The activity of the compounds as diuretic agents is determined by measuring their ability to increase urine output and sodium ion excretion in saline loaded conscious mice. In this test, male mice (Charles River CD1, 22-28 g) are acclimatised and starved overnight in metabowls. The mice are dosed intravenously via the tail vein, with the test compound dissolved in a volume of saline solution equivalent to 2.5% of body weight. Urine samples are collected each hour for two hours in pre-weighed tubes and analysed for electrolyte concentration. Urine volume and sodium ion concentration from the test animals are compared to a control group which re-

ceived only saline.

The antihypertensive activity of the compounds is evaluated by measuring the fall in blood pressure following oral or intravenous administration to salt depleted, diuretic primed, spontaneously hypertensive rats, salt depleted renally hypertensive dogs, or DOCA/salt hypertensive rats.

5 For administration to man in the curative or prophylactic treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure or renal insufficiency, oral dosages of the compounds will generally be in the range of from 3-1500 mg daily for an average adult patient (70 kg). Thus for a typical adult patient, individual tablets or capsules contain from 1 to 500 mg of active compound, in a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or carrier for administration singly, or in multiple doses, once or several times a day. Dosages for intravenous administration would typically be within the range 1 to 500 mg per single dose as required. In practice the physician will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual patient and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case but there can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

15 For human use, the compounds of the formula (I) can be administered alone, but will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. For example, they may be administered orally in the form of tablets containing such excipients as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents. They may be injected parenterally, for example, intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, they are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example, enough salts or glucose to make the solution isotonic with blood.

The compounds may be co-administered with other agents as may be beneficial for the control of blood pressure or the treatment of cardiac conditions or renal insufficiency. Thus for example they may be co-administered with digitalis or another cardiac-stimulant drug or with an alpha-blocker, beta-blocker, exogenous ANF or with a potassium channel activator or another diuretic agent as shall be determined by the physician as appropriate to the particular patient or disease state.

Thus in a further aspect the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the formula (I) or (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or bioprecursor thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

30 The invention also includes a compounds of the formula (I) or (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or bioprecursor thereof, for use in medicine, in particular in the treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure or renal insufficiency in a human being.

The preparation of the compounds of the invention and of intermediates for use in their preparation is illustrated by the following Examples.

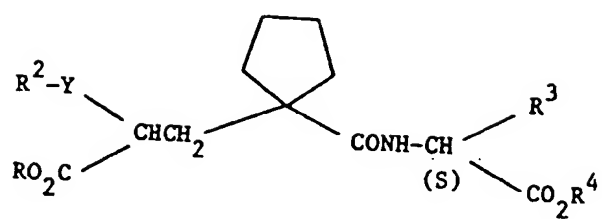
EXAMPLE 1

40 N-[1-(2-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-3-dibenzylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O- t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester

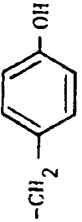
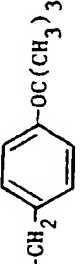
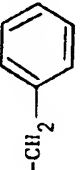
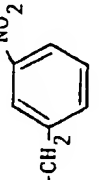
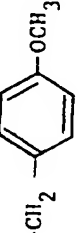
To an ice cold solution of 1-(2-t-butyloxycarbonyl-3-dibenzylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentane carboxylic acid (12.7 g, 27 mmole) in dry dichloromethane (100 ml) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (4.2 g, 31 mmole), and 1-ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (7 g, 36 mmole) and the resulting solution stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. To this solution was added O-t-butyltyrosine t-butyl ester (8.4 g, 28.6 mmole) and N-methylmorpholine (5.25 g, 52 mmole) and the solution allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resultant mobile oil was dissolved in methylene chloride and washed with water (2 x), 2M hydrochloric acid and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (1 x) dried (MgSO₄), and the solution filtered and evaporated to yield the crude product as a gum. Recrystallisation from n-hexane gave the title compound as a solid (13 g, 69%), m.p. 82-87°C. A further batch of material was obtained by evaporation of the supernatant liquors and further recrystallisation. Found: C,74.12; H,8.69; N,3.87. C₄₅H₆₂N₂O₈ requires C,74.34; H,8.59; N,3.85%.

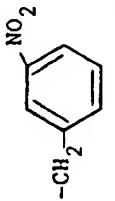
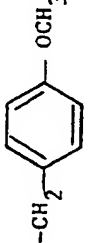
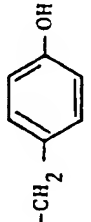
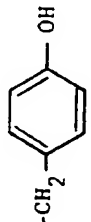
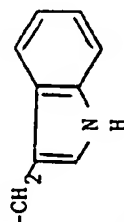
EXAMPLES 2-38

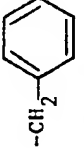
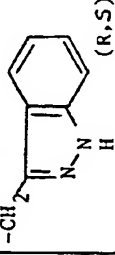
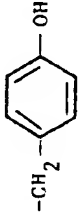
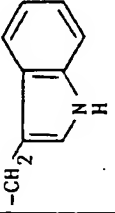
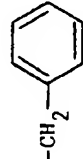
55 The following compounds were prepared following the general procedure of Example 1 starting with the appropriate carboxylic acid and coupling to the appropriate amino acid ester. Unless otherwise stated the group -NHCH(R³)CO₂R⁴ is derived from the naturally occurring amino acids having S stereochemistry.




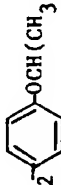
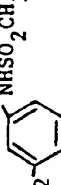
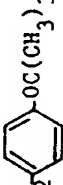
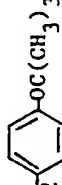
Examples 33-35 are the separated isomers having S,S stereochemistry.

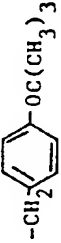
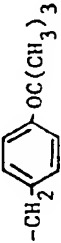
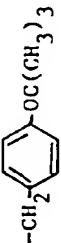
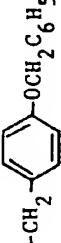
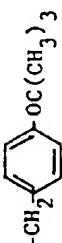
Example No.	R ¹⁷ /R ¹⁸	R ^{2Y}	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
2	(CH ₃) ₃ C-	(C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ -		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	gum, Rf. 0.81 (silica, ethyl acetate, toluene; 1:1)
3	(CH ₃) ₃ C-	(C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ -		C ₂ H ₅ -	73.24 8.32 3.82 (73.89 8.37 4.01)
4	(CH ₃) ₃ C-	(C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ -		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	gum, Rf 0.91 (silica; ethylacetate, toluene; 1:1)
5	(CH ₃) ₃ C-	(C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ -	 (R,S)	C ₂ H ₅ -	69.74 7.42 6.01 (69.73 7.35 6.25)
6	(CH ₃) ₃ C-	(C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ NCH ₂ -		C ₂ H ₅ -	73.14 7.98 4.26 (73.34 7.84 4.32)

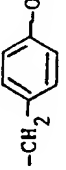
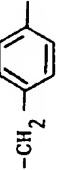
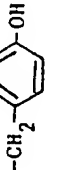
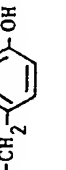
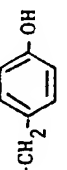
Example No.	R/R^{17}	R^2Y	R^3	R^4/R^{18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
7	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	 (R,S)	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	gum, Rf 0.37 (silica, CH_2Cl_2 , CH_3OH ; 98:2)
8	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$		H	gum, Rf 0.12 (silica, CH_2Cl_2 , CH_3OH ; 98:2)
9	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$		CH_3-	70.04 7.53 2.72 (68.87 7.54 2.65) (1)
10	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$		C_2H_5	68.46 7.48 2.91 (68.87 7.54 2.65) (1)
11	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$		CH_3-	69.15 7.22 5.23 (69.38 7.51 5.22)


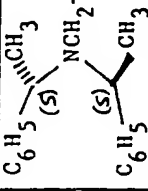

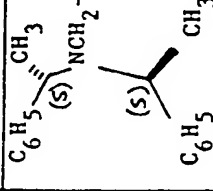

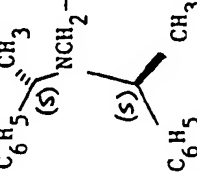

Example No.	R/R ¹⁷	R ² Y	R ³	R/R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
12	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ -	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		C ₂ H ₅ -	72.28 7.87 2.77 (72.33 7.99 2.81)
13	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		H	gum Rf 0.52 (silica; CH ₂ Cl ₂ , CH ₃ OH, CH ₃ CO ₂ H; 90:10:1)
14	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ -	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		CH ₃ -	72.86 7.57 2.47 (73.22 7.05 2.51)
15	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ -	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		CH ₃ -	71.89 7.05 7.53 (72.26 6.76 7.22)
16	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ -	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ -	75.14 6.86 4.62 (75.70 6.84 4.53)

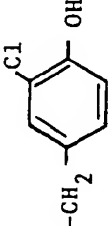
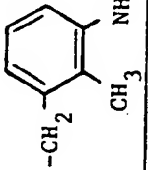
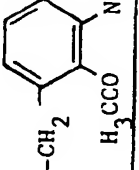
(1) 0.2 mole CH₂Cl₂

Example No.	R^1	R^2	R^3	R^4	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
17	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3(CH_2)_2-$	$-CH_2-$  $-OCH_2CH_3$	$-CH_2CH_3$	71.10 8.10 2.21 (71.48 8.06 2.60)
18	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3(CH_2)_2-$	$-CH_2-$  $-OCH(CH_3)_2$	$-CH_2CH_3$	71.78 8.45 2.50 (71.84 8.22 2.54)
19	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$	$-CH_2-$  $-NHSO_2CH_3$	$-CH_2CH_3$	66.13 7.37 5.49 (66.40 7.41 5.80) (dihydrate)
20	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$	$-CH_2-$  $-OC(CH_3)_3$	3-pentyl	73.48 8.66 3.79 (73.70 8.62 3.73) (0.125 mole CH_2Cl_2)
21	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$	$-CH_2-$  $-OC(CH_3)_3$	cyclohexyl	74.36 8.77 3.95 (74.96 8.56 3.72)

Example No.	R/R^{17}	R^2Y	R^3	R^4/R^{18}	Analysis Σ (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
22	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		2,4-dimethyl- pentyl	Rf 0.69 (toluene, EtOAc, 1:1)
23	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		3-phenpropyl	74.51 8.00 3.81 (74.79 8.05 3.47) (0.2 mole CH_2Cl_2)
24	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		4-t-butyl- cyclohexyl	Rf 0.81 (diethylether, petrol; 1:1)
25	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		2,4,6-tri- methylphenyl	76.93 7.84 3.49 (77.34) 7.59 3.40)
26	CH_3CH_2-	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		$(CH_3)_3C-$	72.76 8.36 4.03 (73.89 8.37 4.01)

Example No.	R/R^{17}	$R^2 Y$	R^3	R/R^{18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
27	$C_6H_5(CH_2)_3-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		$(CH_3)_3C-$	Rf 0.6 (toluene, EtOAc; 1:1)
28	CH_3CH_2-	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		CH_3CH_2-	72.28 7.73 4.44 (72.37 7.55 4.56)
29	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		CH_3CH_2-	72.83 7.83 4.54 (72.87 7.84 4.36)
30	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		cyclohexyl	73.57 8.29 3.90 (73.55 8.12 3.99) (0.29 mole H_2O)
31	$(CH_3)_3C-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$		cycloheptyl	74.03 8.29 3.94 (74.33 8.22 3.94)

Example No.	R^1/R^2	R^2/Y	R^3	R^4/R^5	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
32	$(CH_3)_3Si(CH_2)_2-$	$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCH_2-$	$-CH_2-$ 	$(CH_3)_3C-$	64.58 9.21 4.70 (65.04 9.21 4.74)
33	$(CH_3)_3Si(CH_2)_2-$		$-CH_2-$ 	$(CH_3)_3C-$	72.03 9.08 3.76 (72.14 8.83 3.51)
34	$(CH_3)_3Si(CH_2)_2-$		$-CH_2-$ 	$(CH_3)_3C-$	66.00 7.97 5.30 (65.89 7.99 5.12)
35	$(CH_3)_3C-$		$-CH_2-$ 	CH_3CH_2-	74.02 8.34 4.08 (74.34 8.59 3.85)

Example No.	R/R^{17}	R^2Y	R^3	R^4/R^{18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
36	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	 (R,S)	CH_3CH_2-	Rf 0.82 $(CH_2Cl)_2, CH_3OH, AcOH;$ 90:10:1)
37	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	 (R,S)	H	61.08 7.31 4.20 (60.99 7.12 4.74)
38	$C_6H_5CH_2-$	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	 (R,S)	H	Rf 0.50 $(CH_2Cl)_2, CH_3OH, AcOH;$ 90:10:1)

EXAMPLE 391-(2-Benzoyloxycarbonylpentyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-methanesulphonamido-(R,S)-phenylalanine benzyl ester

(a) A mixture of 1-(2-benzoyloxycarbonylpentyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-nitro-(R,S)-phenylalanine benzyl ester (3 g, 499 mmole), zinc dust (7 g, 107 mmole) and ammonium chloride (7 g, 131 mmole) in methanol (200 ml) was heated under reflux for 24 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue basified to pH 12 by the addition of 2N sodium hydroxide solution and the resulting mixture extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 75 ml). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent evaporated to yield 1-(2-benzoyloxycarbonylpentyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-amino-(R,S)-phenylalanine benzyl ester as an oil (2.36 g).

(b) Methane sulphonyl chloride (0.56 g, 0.49 mmole), and pyridine (0.039 g, 0.49 mmole) were added to a solution of the amine from part (a) above (0.236 g, 0.41 mmole) in dichloromethane (5 ml) and the solution stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solution was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml), washed with citric acid (1N, 3 x 5 ml), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (3 x 5 ml) and water, dried and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with dichloromethane followed by a mixture of dichloromethane and methanol (98:2) to give the title product as a viscous oil (0.17 g).

EXAMPLE 401-(2-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-3-dibenzylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-methanesulphonamido-(R,S)-phenylalanine ethyl ester

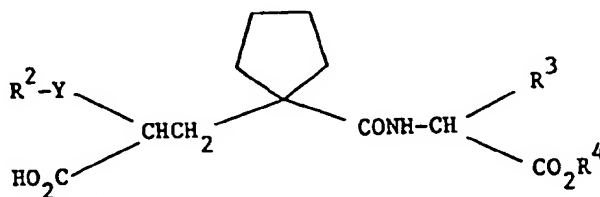
The procedure of Example 39 was followed starting with 1-(2-t-butyloxycarbonyl-3-dibenzylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-nitro-(R,S)-phenylalanine ethyl ester (from Example 5) to yield the title compound as an oil (3.17 g, 72%).

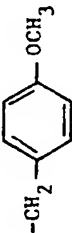

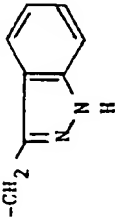
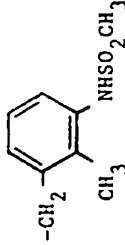
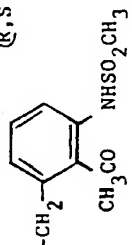
EXAMPLE 411-(2-Carboxypentyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-methanesulphonamido-(R,S)-phenylalanine

A solution of 1-(2-benzoyloxycarbonylpentyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-methanesulphonamido-(R,S)-phenylalanine benzyl ester (0.16 g) in ethanol (5 ml) and water (1 ml) was hydrogenated over palladium on charcoal catalyst (10%, 0.016 mg) at a pressure of 30 p.s.i. (2 bar) and room temperature for 3 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the solvent evaporated to yield a foam. Trituration with diethyl ether followed by drying under vacuum gave the title product as a glass (0.45 g). Found: C, 55.37; H, 6.97; N, 5.69. C₂₂H₃₂N₂O₇. 0.5 H₂O requires C, 55.33; H, 6.96; N, 5.87%.

EXAMPLES 42-46

The following compounds were prepared by catalytic hydrogenation of the corresponding benzyl ester following the procedure of Example 41.



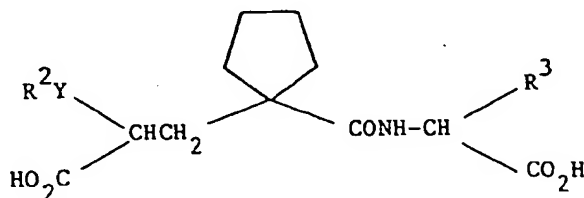
Example No.	R ² Y	R ³	R ⁴ /R ^{1B}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
42	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		H	63.11 7.63 3.91 (63.06 7.83 3.34) (0.75 mole H ₂ O)
43	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		C ₂ H ₅ -	65.58 8.18 2.92 (65.85 7.93 3.34)
44	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -	 (R, S)	H	61.40 7.02 9.43 (60.96 7.20 9.09) (hydrate)
45	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -	 (R, S)	H	53.88 7.24 5.71 (54.20 7.32 5.50) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)
46	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -	 (R, S)	H	55.60 7.29 5.49 (55.47 6.79 5.39) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)

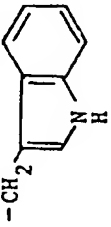
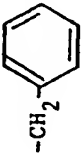
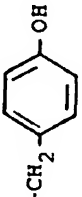
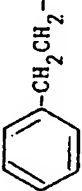
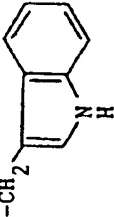
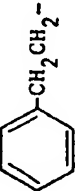
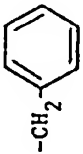
EXAMPLE 47N-[1-(2-Carboxy-4-phenylbutyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine

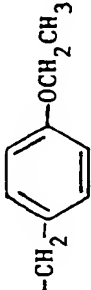
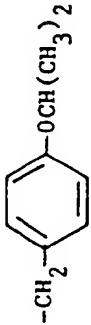
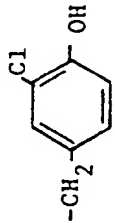
5 A solution of N-[1-(2-benzyloxycarbonyl-4-phenylbutyl))-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-(S)-tyrosine methyl ester (0.8 g, 1.47 mmole) in methanol (8 ml) was hydrogenated over 10% palladium on charcoal (100 mg) under an atmosphere of hydrogen (25 p.s.i., 1.7 bar) at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through an 'arbacel' pad and evaporated to dryness. The residue was re-dissolved in aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.5 M, 10 ml) and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with diethyl ether and acidified to pH 1 with aqueous hydrochloric acid (10%). The aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether (x 2) and the combined organic phases dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to yield the title product as a foam (0.27 g, 40%). Found: C,67.24; H,6.85; N,3.26. C₂₆H₃₁NO₆. 0.25 H₂O requires C,67.54; H,6.97; N,3.03%.

EXAMPLES 48-55

The following compounds were prepared by catalytic hydrogenation followed by hydrolysis of the resulting mono ester following the procedure of Example 47.



Example No.	R ² Y-	R ³	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
48	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		66.28 7.62 6.51 (66.64 7.30 6.76)
49	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		66.30 7.74 3.80 (66.38 7.82 3.69)
50	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ -		63.31 7.50 3.01 (64.43 7.46 3.58)
51			63.00 6.28 7.18 (63.14 6.87 8.18)
52			68.42 7.06 6.05 (68.47 6.90 6.39)

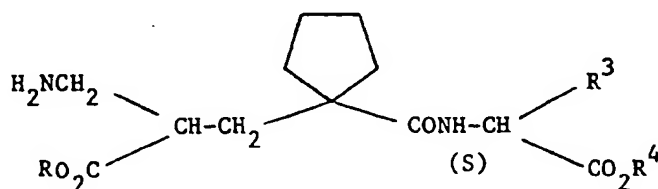
Example No.	$R^2 Y$	R^3	R^4/R^{18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
53	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	$-CH_2-$ 	H	65.62 8.06 3.03 (65.84 7.93 3.34)
54	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	$-CH_2-$ 	H	65.28 8.13 3.02 (65.14 8.20 3.16) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
55	$CH_3CH_2CH_2-$	$-CH_2-$  (R,S)	H	60.07 7.15 2.98 (59.66 7.18 3.02) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)

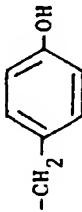
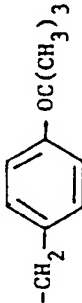

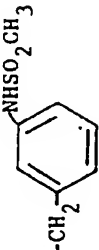
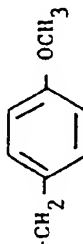
EXAMPLE 56N-[1-(3-Aminopropyl-2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester

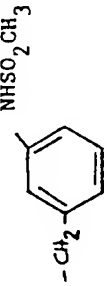
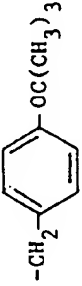
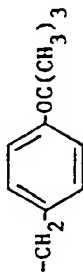
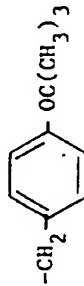
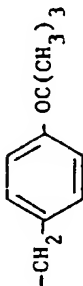
5 N-[1-(2-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-3-dibenzylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester (from Example 1, 19 g) was dissolved in an ethanol:water mixture (8:1, 300 ml) and hydrogenated under an atmosphere of hydrogen (60 p.s.i., 4.1 bar) at room temperature, over 20% palladium hydroxide on carbon (2 g). After 24 hours, the solution was filtered through a solkafloc pad, and the filtrate evaporated to yield an oil which crystallised. This was triturated with hexane, chilled and filtered to yield the pure enantiomer title
 10 compound as a solid (6 g, 42%) m.p. 122-127°C. Found: C,67.90; H,9.33; N,5.08. $C_{31}H_{50}N_2O_8$ requires C,68.09; H,9.22; N,5.12%.

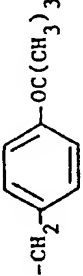
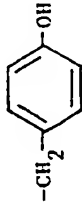
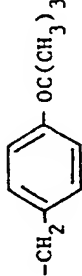
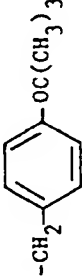
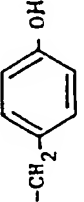
EXAMPLES 57-78

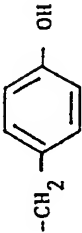
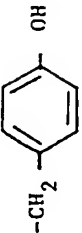
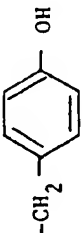
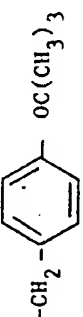
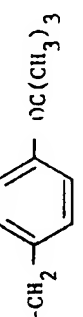
15 The following compounds were prepared from the corresponding dibenzylaminopropyl starting material following the procedure of Example 56.

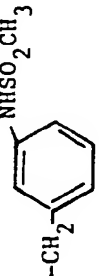
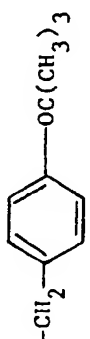


Example No.	R/R ¹⁷	R ³	R ^{4,18} /R	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N		
57	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	64.40 (66.09)	8.74 8.63	5.48 5.71
58	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		C ₂ H ₅ -	66.57 (66.37)	8.88 9.15	5.14 5.53
59	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	68.27 (68.32)	9.10 8.92	6.06 5.90
60	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		C ₂ H ₅ -	59.72 (59.84)	7.32 7.17	8.13 8.31
61	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		C ₂ H ₅ -	65.78 (65.52)	8.53 8.46	5.58 5.88

Example No.	R/R ¹⁷	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
62	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		CH ₃ CH ₂ -	56.62 7.62 7.73 (56.91 7.71 7.65) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
63	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		3-pentyl	67.69 9.33 4.89 (67.72 9.21 4.92) (0.1 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)
64	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		cyclohexyl	Rf 0.33 (CH ₂ Cl ₂ , CH ₃ OH, NH ₄ OH; 90:10:1)
65	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		2,4-dimethyl-1-pentyl	Rf 0.58 (CH ₂ Cl ₂ , CH ₃ OH, NH ₄ OH; 90:10:1)
66	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		3-phenpropyl	68.12 8.26 4.45 (68.13 8.44 4.30) (0.3 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)

Example No.	R^{17}	R^3	R^4/R^{18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
67	$(CH_3)_3C-$		4-t-butyl- cyclohexyl	69.81 9.45 4.29 (70.66 9.62 4.45)
68	$(CH_3)_3C-$		2,4,6-tri- methylphenyl	68.63 8.89 5.17 (68.50 7.92 4.97) (0.125 mole CH_2Cl_2)
69	CH_3CH_2-		$(CH_3)_3C-$	67.46 8.84 5.35 (67.15 8.94 5.40)
70	$C_6H_5(CH_2)_3-$		$(CH_3)_3C-$	(gum)
71	CH_3CH_2-		CH_3CH_2-	RF 0.71 (CH_2CH_2 , CH_3OH , $AcOH$; 90:10:1)

Example No.	R ¹⁷	R ³	R ^{4,18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
72	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		CH ₃ CH ₂ -	65.15 8.29 6.22 (64.91 8.28 6.06)
73	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		cyclohexyl	66.74 8.64 5.33 (66.74 8.61 5.36) (0.29 mole H ₂ O)
74	(CH ₃) ₃ C-		cycloheptyl	66.86 8.53 4.98 (66.75 8.40 5.19)
75	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂ -		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	64.58 9.21 4.70 (65.04 9.21 4.74)
76	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂ - (S-isomer)		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	65.02 9.28 4.78 (65.04 9.21 4.74)

Example No.	R ¹⁷	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
77	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂ ⁻ (S-isomer)		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	56.76 8.09 7.11 (56.92 8.07 6.89)
78	(CH ₃) ₃ C- (S-isomer)		CH ₃ CH ₂ ⁻	66.19 8.69 5.22 (66.29 8.83 5.31) (0.1 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)

EXAMPLE 79

N-[1-(2-(S)-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-3-N-methylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentane-carbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester

5

a) A stirred solution of N-[1-(3-aminopropyl-2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester (2.0g, 1 equiv) and N-methylmorpholine (0.55 g, 1.5 equiv) in dry dichloromethane (17 ml) was cooled in ice and trifluoroacetic anhydride (1.0 g, 1.3 equiv) in dichloromethane (3 ml) added dropwise over 20 minutes. The solution was stirred for 30 minutes at which time a further aliquot of trifluoroacetic anhydride (0.5 g) was added and the solution stirred for a further 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (10 ml), washed with water (2 x 10 ml), dilute hydrochloric acid (2 x 10 ml), dried (MgSO₄) filtered and the solvent evaporated to yield N-[1-(2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl-3-trifluoroacetamidopropyl)-1-cyclopentane-carbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester as a yellow gum (2.2 g, 94%)

10
15 b) Dry potassium carbonate (1 g, 2.0 equiv) was added to a cooled and stirred solution of the above product (2.2 g, 1.0 equiv) and methyl iodide (2.0 g; 0.9 ml, 4.0 equiv) in dry dimethylformamide (10 ml) and the mixture allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml) and washed with water (10 ml), dilute hydrochloric acid (5 x 5 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent evaporated to yield the 3-N-methyltrifluoroacetamide derivative as a yellow gum (1.95 g, 87%).

20
25 c) Sodium hydroxide (0.14 g, 1.2 equiv) was added to an ice-cooled and stirred solution of the above trifluoroacetamide (1.94 g, 1.0 equiv) in ethanol (10 ml), and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature for an hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated by evaporation under reduced pressure and diluted with a mixture of ethyl acetate (20 ml) and water (5 ml). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase re-extracted with ethyl acetate (10 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent evaporated to yield an oil which crystallised on standing. Recrystallisation from hexane gave the title product (1.24 g, 75%), m.p. 105-109°C. Found: C, 68.85; H, 9.41; N, 4.90. C₃₂H₅₂N₂O₆ requires C, 68.54; H, 9.35; N, 4.99%.

30 EXAMPLE 80

N-[1-[3-Carboxy-2(R,S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine ethyl ester

35 a) A solution of 1-[3-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid (2.55 g, 6.53 mmole) in dry dichloromethane (40 ml) cooled to 0°C, was treated with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.97 g, 7.18 mmole); N-methylmorpholine (0.86 g, 8.32 mmole), and 1-ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (1.63 g, 8.32 mmole), and the mixture stirred at 0°C for 10 minutes. O-t-Butyl-(S)-tyrosine-ethyl ester (1.73 g, 6.53 mmole) was added, and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was then removed from the reaction under reduced pressure and the resultant gum allowed to stand for a further 48 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between ethyl acetate (100 ml) and water (50 ml). The organic phase was separated and then washed with water (2 x 30 ml), saturated brine (30 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and the solvent evaporated to yield the crude product as an oil. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with mixtures of hexane and diethyl ether gave N-[1-[3-benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R,S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentane] carbonyl-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine ethyl ester as a yellow oil (2.56 g, 60%).

45 Found:

C, 69.31; H, 8.49; N, 2.49. C₃₇H₅₁NO₈ requires C, 69.67; H, 8.06; N, 2.20%.

50 b) The above product (2.48 g, 3.89 mmole) was dissolved in an ethanol/water mixture (9:1, 66 ml) and hydrogenated at room temperature under an atmosphere of hydrogen (60 p.s.i., 4.1 bar) over 10% palladium on carbon (250 mg) for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through a solkaflok pad, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. The residue was azeotroped with dichloromethane (3x) to yield the crude product as white foam. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate gave the title compound as a white foam (1.83 g, 86%). Found: C, 65.48; H, 8.33; N, 1.92. C₃₀H₄₅NO₈ requires C, 65.79; H, 8.28; N, 2.56%.

55

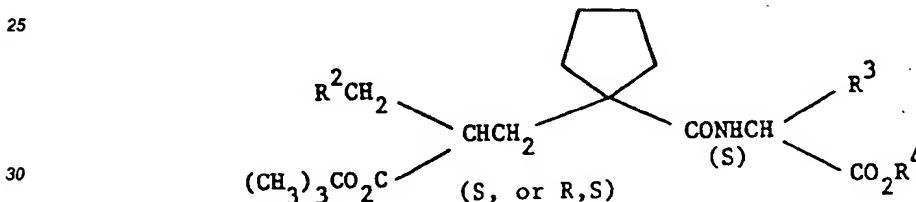
EXAMPLE 81

N-[1-[3-(N²,N⁶-Dibenzoyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester

5 A solution of N-[1-(3-aminopropyl-2(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester (from Example 56, 0.4 g, 0.73 mmole) in dry dichloromethane (10 ml) cooled to 0°C, was treated with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.13 g, 0.88 mmole), and 1-ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (0.21 g, 0.88 mmole) and the mixture stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. N²,N⁶-Dibenzoyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysine (0.33 g, 0.80 mmole) was added, and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride (5 ml) and washed with water (2 x 10 ml), dilute hydrochloric acid (1 M, 2 x 10 ml), aqueous sodium bicarbonate (10 ml) and brine (10 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent evaporated to yield the crude product as an oil. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate gave the title compound as a foam (0.55 g, 85%). Found: C, 67.47; H, 7.99; N, 5.74. C₅₃H₄₄N₄O₁₁ requires C, 67.49; H, 7.91; N, 5.94%.

EXAMPLES 82-144

20 The following compounds were prepared following the procedure of Example 81 using the appropriate amine of Examples 56 to 79 and coupling with the appropriate amino acid. Z indicates the benzyloxycarbonyl N-protecting group and BOC indicates the t-butyloxycarbonyl group. Unless otherwise indicated R² and R³ are derived from the naturally occurring amino acids having S stereochemistry.



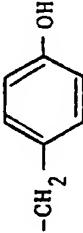

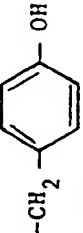
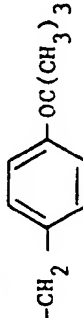
35 Examples 85-91, 107, 108, 118-141 and 143 are derived from the appropriate amine of formula (VI) from Examples 76-78 having S stereochemistry.

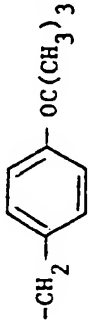

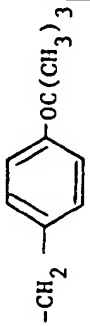
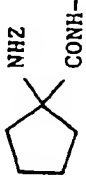
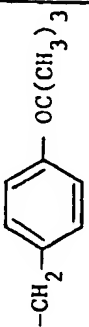
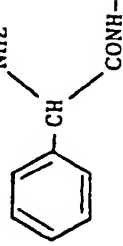
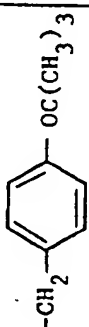
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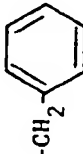
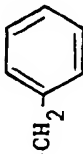
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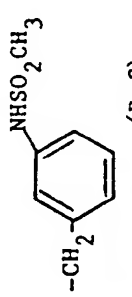
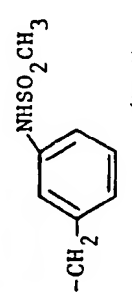
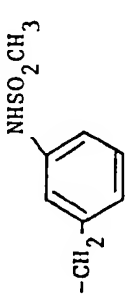
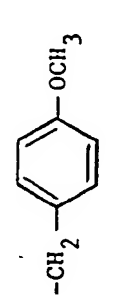
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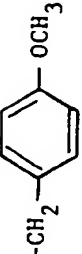

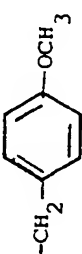
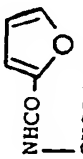
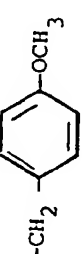
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
82	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CH-CONH-} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	64.07 7.90 6.76 (64.96 7.86 7.04)
83	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOC}_4\text{H}_7 \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CH-CONH-} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	65.53 7.96 6.47 (66.16 7.96 6.71)
84	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOC}_4\text{H}_5\text{O} \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CH-CONH-} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	64.10 7.32 6.39 (65.22 7.38 6.61)
85	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CH-CONH-} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	62.06 7.95 6.36 (62.27 7.95 6.31)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ^{4,18} /R	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
86	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Rf. 0.66 (silica, ethyl acetate)
87	 $\text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.60 7.77 7.57 (67.00 7.83 7.66)
88			(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.99 8.11 5.83 (68.24 8.27 5.31)
89			(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Rf. 0.9 (silica, ethyl acetate)

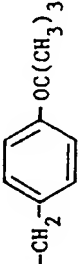
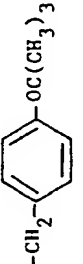
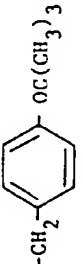
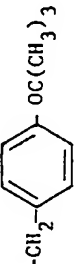
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
90			(CH ₃) ₃ C-	65.85 8.38 5.11 (66.38 8.23 5.28)
91			(CH ₃) ₃ C-	62.39 8.09 6.26 (62.27 7.95 6.31)
92			C ₂ H ₅ -	64.71 8.08 6.58 (64.31 8.86 7.46)
93			C ₂ H ₅ -	67.74 8.05 6.27 (68.00 8.33 6.61)

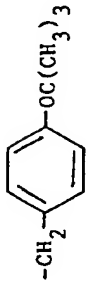
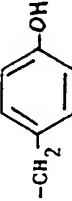
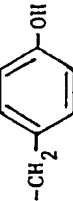
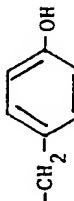
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
94	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHZ} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	Rf 0.28 and 0.38 (silica, ethylacetate toluene, 1:1)
95	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	Rf 0.20 and 0.13 (silica, ethylacetate toluene, 1:1)
96	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.03 8.17 6.97 (66.29 8.02 7.19)
97	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}-\text{Cyclopropyl} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	67.19 8.08 6.78 (67.45 8.12 6.84)


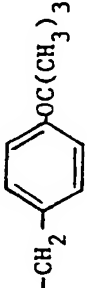
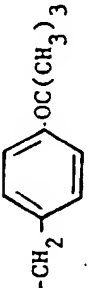
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
98	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHZ} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	 (R, S)	C ₂ H ₅ ⁻	59.46 6.57 7.63 (59.44 6.58 7.88)
99	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	 (R, S)	C ₂ H ₅ ⁻	59.22 7.32 8.13 (59.84 7.17 8.31)
100	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	 (R, S)	C ₂ H ₅ ⁻	54.64 6.89 7.81 (54.83 7.07 7.80) hydrate
101	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHZ} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ ⁻	66.07 7.44 6.43 (66.04 7.39 6.42)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	a Analysis Z (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
102	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	63.86 7.79 7.16 (64.60 7.74 7.17)
103	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	59.61 7.38 6.83 (59.61 7.36 6.78)
104	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	64.91 7.46 5.78 (63.23 7.22 6.15)
105	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO-} \\ \\ \text{ZNH(CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ 		C ₂ H ₅ -	63.95 7.27 6.63 (64.10 7.30 6.65) 0.5 mole H ₂ O

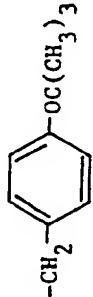
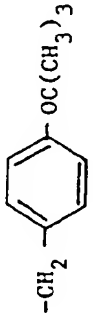
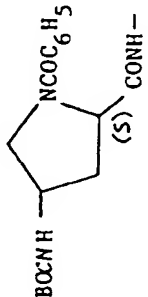
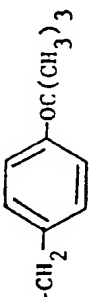
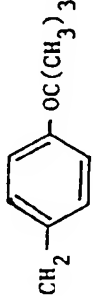
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ^{4,18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
106	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO} \text{---} \text{Cyclohexyl} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH} \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---CH}_2\text{---} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ \text{---OCH}_3 \end{array}$	C ₂ H ₅ —	65.11 7.92 7.03 (65.19 7.78 6.76) ⁽¹⁾ 0.5 mole H ₂ O
107	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}_2(\text{CH}_3)_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCONH} \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---CH}_2\text{---} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ \text{---OC}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \end{array}$	(CH ₃) ₃ C—	62.50 8.73 5.14 (63.29 8.68 5.40)
108	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH} \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---CH}_2\text{---} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ \text{---OC}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \end{array}$	(CH ₃) ₃ C—	63.99 7.77 5.47 (64.53 7.65 5.90)

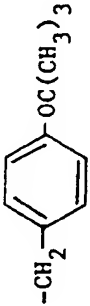
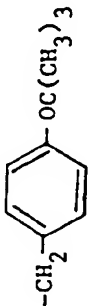
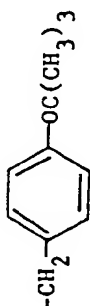
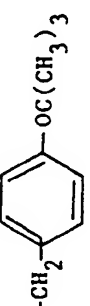
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
109	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		3-pentyl	62.15 8.37 6.01 (62.64 8.05 6.22)
110	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		cyclohexyl	62.91 8.04 5.80 (63.13 7.95 6.13)
111	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		2,4-dimethyl-pentyl	63.16 8.32 5.97 (63.21 8.27 5.90) (0.125 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)
112	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		3-phenpropyl	63.27 7.72 5.57 (63.21 7.51 5.74) (0.3 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)

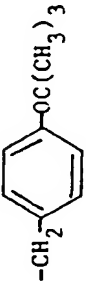
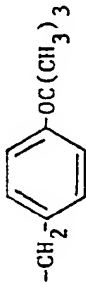
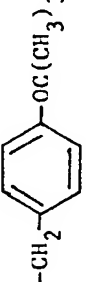
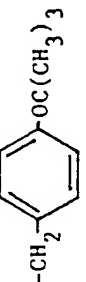
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
113	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		4-t-butyl- cyclohexyl	64.29 8.37 5.62 (64.43 8.32 5.78)
114	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		2,4,6-tri- methylphenyl	61.75 7.20 5.96 (61.52 7.07 6.06)
115	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		CH ₃ CH ₂ -	57.34 7.89 6.98 (57.79 7.86 7.29)
116	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		cyclohexyl	59.45 8.11 6.54 (59.83 8.08 6.81)

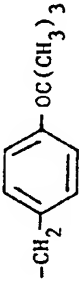
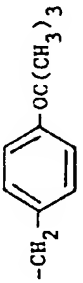
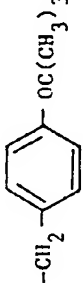
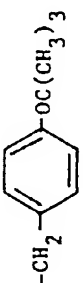
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
117	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		cycloheptyl	62.32 7.65 6.29 (62.12 7.53 6.44)
118	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHZ} \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	65.32 8.45 5.87 (66.05 8.42 6.16)
119	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	64.44 7.81 5.74 (64.84 7.74 5.82)

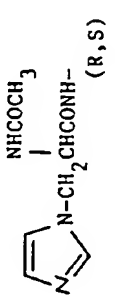
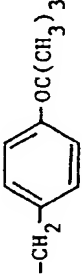
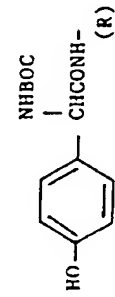
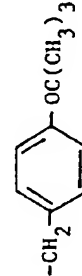
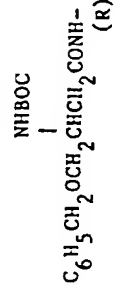
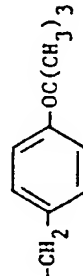
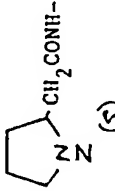
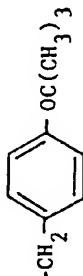
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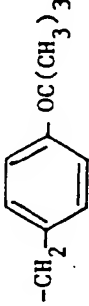
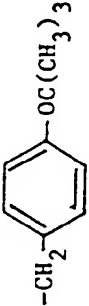
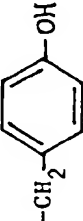
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
120.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	60.51 7.83 5.87 (60.82 7.89 5.85)
121	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	61.74 7.37 5.33 (62.27 7.27 5.70)
122			(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.89 8.36 6.64 (66.80 8.17 6.49)
123	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Rf 0.82 (Ethyl acetate)

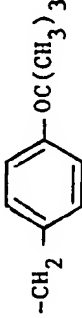
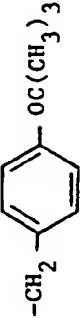
Example No.	R ²	R ³	$\frac{4}{R} \frac{18}{R}$	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
124	$\text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \end{array}$ <p>(S)</p>		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Gum, Rf 0.36 (ethyl acetate, toluene; 1:1)
125	$\text{BOCNZ}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$ <p>(R)</p>		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Gum, Rf 0.62 (ethyl acetate, toluene; 1:1)
126	$\text{BOCNZ}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \end{array}$ <p>(R)</p>		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Gum, Rf 0.7 (ethyl acetate, toluene; 1:1)
127	$\text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CONH}-$ <p>(R,S)</p>		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Gum, Rf 0.9 (ethyl acetate)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ^{4,18}	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
128	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Gum, Rf 0.41 (ethyl acetate, toluene; 1:1)
129	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Gum Rf 0.71 (ethyl acetate, toluene; 1:1)
130	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHBOC} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHCONH}- \\ (\text{S}) \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.47 9.33 5.23 (66.37 9.15 5.53)
131	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHBOC} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CHCONH}- \\ (\text{S}) \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.85 8.56 5.06 (66.50 8.34 5.05) 0.1 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
132	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{ NHBOC} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{ CH}_2 \text{ O} \text{ CH-CHCONH-} \\ \text{(R) (S)} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	67.27 8.66 5.01 (67.35 8.54 5.01)
133	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHBOC} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{ CH}_2 \text{ O} \text{ CH-CHCONH-} \\ \text{(S)} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	63.27 8.34 7.87 (63.07 8.36 7.82) (0.6 mole H ₂ O)
134	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHBOC} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{ CH}_2 \text{ O} \text{ CH}_2 \text{ CHCONH-} \\ \text{(R)} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	61.81 7.58 4.45 (62.10 7.87 4.62) (1 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)
135	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{ CH}_2 \text{ O} \text{ CH-CHCONH-} \\ \text{(S)} \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	Rf 0.52 (CH ₂ Cl ₂ , CH ₃ OH, AcOH, 80:20:1)

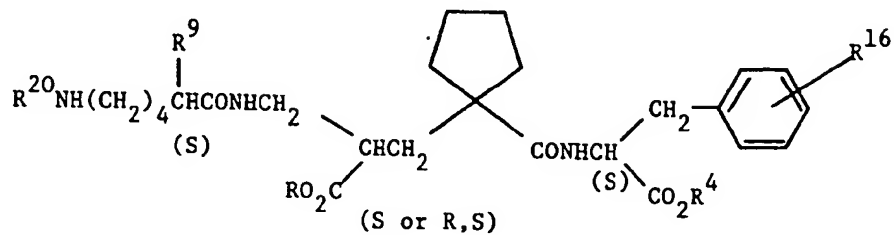
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C. H N
136	 NHCOCH ₃ N-CH ₂ -CHCONH- (R,S)		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	62.60 8.07 8.91 (62.66 8.28 9.37) (1.3 mole H ₂ O)
137	 NHBOC CHCONH- (R)		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	65.08 8.33 5.01 (64.92 8.30 5.16) (hydrate)
138	 NHBOC C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CHCH ₂ CONH- (R)		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	67.04 8.64 5.09 (67.36 8.54 5.01)
139	 N-CH ₂ -CONH- (S)		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	67.61 8.30 5.49 (67.47 8.30 5.25) (hemi-hydrate)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
140	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHZ} \\ \\ \text{BOCNHCH}_2\text{CHCONH-} \\ (S) \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	64.44 8.19 6.43 (64.43 8.17 6.40) (hemi-hydrate)
141	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOC}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{BOCNHCH}_2\text{CHCONH-} \\ (S) \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	65.67 7.98 6.39 (66.00 8.19 6.69)
142	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHZ} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHCONH-} \\ (S) \end{array}$		(CH ₃) ₃ C-	66.96 8.60 5.38 (68.07 8.51 5.29)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
143	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \quad (S) \end{array}$		CH ₃ CH ₂ -	58.76 8.16 6.04 (58.76 8.35 6.69) (0.7 mole H ₂ O)
144	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \quad (R, S) \end{array}$		CH ₃ CH ₂ -	59.31 8.20 7.08 (59.69 8.31 6.79)

EXAMPLES 145-150

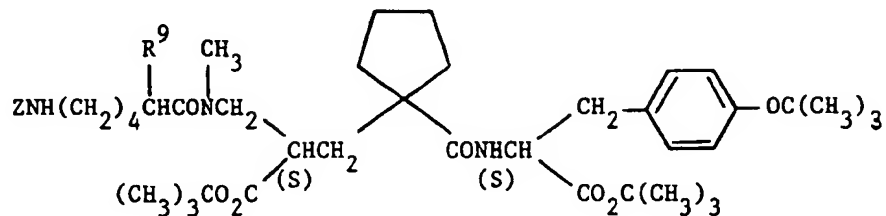
The following compounds were prepared according to the method of Example 81 using the appropriate amine.



Example No	R/R ¹⁷	R ²⁰	R ⁹	R ¹⁶	R ⁶ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
145	CH ₃ CH ₂ -	Z	-NHSO ₂ CH ₃	-OC(CH ₃) ₃ (4-)	-C(CH ₃) ₃	60.30 7.67 6.69 (60.32 7.71 6.39) (hydrate)
146	C ₆ H ₅ (CH ₂) ₃ -	Z	-NHSO ₂ CH ₃	-OC(CH ₃) ₃ (4-)	-C(CH ₃) ₃	Rf 0.27 (toluene, ethyl acetate 1:1)
147	CH ₃ CH ₂ -	Z	-NITROC	-OH (4-)	-CH ₂ CH ₃	63.02 7.68 6.80 (63.30 7.59 7.03)
148	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂ - (S, RS, S)	BOC	-NHZ	-OC(CH ₃) ₃ (4-)	-C(CH ₃) ₃	64.33 8.48 5.71 (64.26 8.46 5.88)
149	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂ - (S, S, S)	BOC	-NHZ	-OC(CH ₃) ₃ (4-)	-C(CH ₃) ₃	64.30 8.72 5.99 (64.26 8.46 5.88)
150	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂ - (S, S, S)	BOC	-NHZ	-NHSO ₂ CH ₃ (3-)	-C(CH ₃) ₃	gum

EXAMPLES 151-152

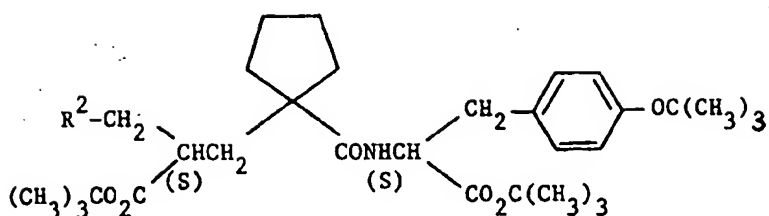
The following compounds were prepared according to the method of Example 81 starting with the N-methyl amine of Example 79.



Example No	R ⁹	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets)		
		C	H	N
151	-NHSO ₂ CH ₃	Rf 0.86 (CH ₂ Cl ₂ , CH ₃ OH, NH ₄ OH; 90:10:1)		
152	-NHCO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	67.23 (67.75)	8.20 (8.00)	5.54 (5.85)

Examples 153-156

The following compounds were prepared by the method of Example 81 starting with the acid of Example 80 and coupling with the appropriate amine.



15

Example No	R ²	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets)		
		C	H	N
153	ZNH(CH ₂) ₄ NHCO-	66.55 (67.08)	8.03 8.18	5.60 5.59
154	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NCO-} \end{array}$	69.76 (69.89)	8.14 8.02	4.59 4.99
155	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{ZNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHNHCO-} \\ \text{(S)} \end{array}$	Rf 0.48 (ethyl acetate)		
156	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CHNHCO-} \\ \\ \text{Imidazole ring} \\ \text{(S)} \end{array}$	62.86 (62.77)	8.09 8.19	7.87 8.13
		(hydrate)		

45

50 **EXAMPLE 157**

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(R,S)-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonyl-propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester

55 A solution of N-{1-[3-(N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(R,S)-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonyl propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester, (2.5 g, 3.1 mmole) in ice-cold dichloromethane (50 ml) was treated with pyridine (1.25 g, 15.8 mmole) and methanesulphonyl chloride (860 mg, 7.5 mmole) and stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the residue

partitioned between ethyl acetate and dilute citric acid. The combined extracts were washed with dilute aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried and evaporated to give a yellow foam which was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with a mixture of hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol (80:20:5) to give the title product as a colourless foam (1.92 g, 69%). Found: C, 58.64; H, 8.50; N, 6.01. $C_{44}H_{76}N_4O_{11}S$ requires C, 58.89; H, 8.54; N, 6.24%.

EXAMPLE 158

The fully resolved material was prepared in identical fashion to the above Example starting with the S,S,S isomer to give N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butoxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(S)-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester. Found C, 59.20; H, 8.60; N, 6.23%.

EXAMPLE 159

N-{1-[3-(N⁶-Benzyloxycarbonyl-N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(R,S)-ethoxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine ethyl ester

The above procedure was followed starting with the corresponding N⁶-benzyloxycarbonyl derivative to give the title product. Found: C, 56.61, H, 6.80, N, 6.67. $C_{38}H_{54}N_4O_{11}S$ (0.75 CH_2Cl_2) requires C, 55.50; H, 6.67; N, 6.88%.

EXAMPLE 160

N-{1-[3-(N⁶-t-Butoxycarbonyl-N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino) 2(S)-trimethylsilyl-ethoxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamido-(S)-phenylalanine t-butyl ester

The procedure of Example 157 was followed but using the appropriate diester and reacting with acetyl chloride instead of methanesulphonyl chloride to give the title N²-acetyl derivative as a colourless foam.

EXAMPLE 161

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(R,S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester

A solution of N-{1-[3-(N²-methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(R,S)-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester (1.80 g, 2.0 mmole) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was treated with a solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1M, 3 ml, 3.0 mmole) and heated to 60°C under nitrogen. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate and dilute citric acid, the combined extracts washed with brine, dried and the solvent evaporated to give a foam which was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate, methanol, hexane, (4:1:5) to give the pure title product as a foam (1.17 g 74%). Found: C, 57.49; H, 7.89; N, 6.93. $C_{39}H_{64}N_4O_{11}S \cdot H_2O$ requires C, 57.46; H, 8.16, N, 6.87%.

EXAMPLE 162

The fully resolved material was prepared in identical fashion to the above from the S,S,S isomer produced in Example 158 to give N-{1-[3-(N²-methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butoxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester. Found: C, 59.01; H, 8.21; N, 6.87. $C_{39}H_{64}N_4O_{11}S$ requires C, 58.77; H, 8.09; N, 7.03%

EXAMPLE 163

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(R,S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysyl-amino)-2(R,S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine ethyl ester (2.21 g, 2.68 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (5.5 ml) and then a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (5.36, 5.38 mmol) was added. After stirring for 10 minutes

at room temperature the solution was acidified to pH4 with aqueous citric acid (10%). The acetone was then removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue extracted with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The organic phase was separated, washed with saturated brine, dried over magnesium sulphate and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield the title compound as a white foam (1.89 g, 88%). Found: C,58.49; H,8.01; N,6.64. $C_{39}H_{64}N_4O_{11}S$ requires C,58.77; H,8.09; N,7.03%.

EXAMPLE 164

N-{1-[3-N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino-2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine

The procedure of Example 163 was followed using the resolved starting material for Example 143 to yield the title compound. Found: C,58.17; H,8.09; N,6.42. $C_{39}H_{64}N_4O_{11}S$ (0.66 H₂O) requires C,57.89; H,8.14; N,6.93%.

EXAMPLE 165

N-{1-[3-(N⁶-Benzyloxycarbonyl-N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-benzyl-(S)-tyrosine benzyl ester

a) Aqueous sodium hydroxide (1N, 9.2 ml, 1 eq) was added to a solution of 1-(3-bis(S)- α -methylbenzyl)amino-2-(S)-butoxycarbonylpropyl)-cyclopentane carboxylic acid (4.5 g, 1 eq) in aqueous ethanol (9:1, 80 ml), and the resultant mixture hydrogenated over 20 % palladium hydroxide (0.5 g) at 60 p.s.i. (4.1 bar) and room temperature overnight. A further 0.5 g of catalyst was added and the hydrogenation continued for a further five hours when t.l.c. indicated the reaction was complete. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the reaction mixture evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was azeotroped twice with dichloromethane and the amine product finally taken up in dichloromethane and used directly in the next reaction.

b) To an ice cold solution of N²-trichloroethoxycarbonyl-N⁶-benzyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysine (4.17 g) in dry dichloromethane (20 ml) was added 1-hydroxy-benzotriazole (1.49 g), and 1-ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (4.46 g) and the resulting solution stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. To this was added a solution of 1-(2-(S)-t-butoxycarbonyl-3-aminopropyl)-cyclopentane carboxylic acid sodium salt in dichloromethane (10 ml) from part (a), and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was evaporated to dryness and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate (20 ml) and water (20 ml). The layers were separated and the organic phase washed with water (2 x 10 ml), 1N hydrochloric acid (2 x 10 ml), aqueous sodium bicarbonate, brine and then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to yield the crude product as an oil. This was chromatographed over silica gel (160 g) eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate. The desired fractions were combined, concentrated then azeotroped with toluene to yield the pure product as a foam (4.28 g, 66%).

c) The activated ester of this material (4.63 g in dichloromethane (20 ml) was prepared as described in part (b), and treated at 0°C with a solution of O-benzyl-(S)-tyrosine benzyl ester tosylate salt (3.48 g) and N-methyl-morpholine (1.33 g) in dichloromethane (20 ml). The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solution was then evaporated to dryness, the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with water (2 x 10 ml), 1N hydrochloric acid (2 x 10 ml), aqueous sodium bicarbonate, brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to yield the crude product as an oil (8.02 g). This was chromatographed over silica gel (130 g), eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate. The appropriate fractions were combined and evaporated to yield the pure coupled product as a foam (4.32 g, 68%).

d) To a cooled solution of the product from part (c) (4.32 g) in acetic acid (25 ml) was added activated zinc dust (4 g) in one portion, and the reaction allowed to warm to a room temperature and stirred. After 90 minutes, the solid residue was removed by filtration, and washed with water. The combined filtrate and washings were evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue azeotroped with toluene (x3), and then taken up in ethylacetate and washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was dried, filtered and evaporated to yield the amine product as a gum.

e) To a stirred solution of the amine from part (d) (3.38 g), and N-methylmorpholine (0.48 g) in dry dichloromethane (20 ml), cooled to 0°C was added methanesulphonyl chloride (0.49 g), and the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 ml) and washed with water (2 x 10 ml), 0.1 M hydrochloric acid (10 ml), brine and dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to yield the crude sulphonamide as a foam (4 g). This was chromato-

graphed over silica gel (65 g) eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate to give the desired N²-methanesulphonyl product as a foam (2.9 g, 79%).

f) Trifluoroacetic acid (15 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of the product from part (e) (2.87 g), and anisole (0.4 g) in dry dichloromethane (15 ml), cooled to 0°C. After 3 hours, the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (30 ml) and washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate (2 x 10 ml), 0.1M hydrochloric acid, and brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to yield the crude product as a yellow oil (3.5 g). This was chromatographed over silica gel (60 g) eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate, with 1% acetic acid, to yield the title acid as a foam (2.6 g, 97%). A portion of this material was converted to the caesium salt, using aqueous ethanolic caesium carbonate. Found: C, 54.81; H, 5.70; N, 5.21. C₄₈H₅₇N₄O₁₁S Cs requires: C, 55.92; H, 5.57; N, 5.43%.

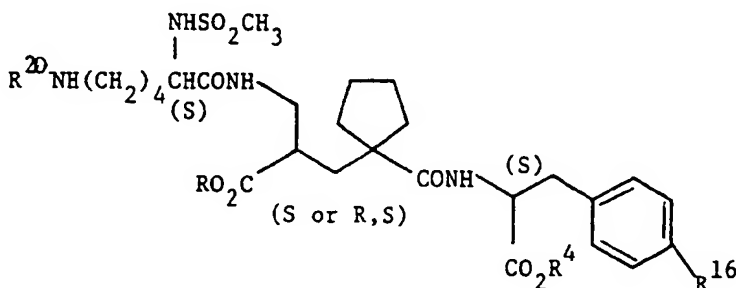
EXAMPLE 166

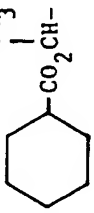
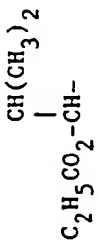
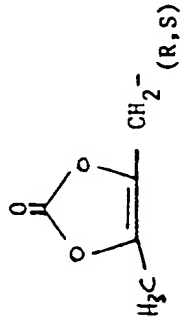
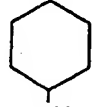
N-{1-[3-(N⁶-Benzyloxycarbonyl-N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-pivaloyloxymethoxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-benzyl-(S)-tyrosine benzyl ester

Pivaloyloxymethylchloride (0.12 g) was added to a stirred solution of the caesium salt from Example 165 (0.55 g) in dry dimethylformamide (6 ml) and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 ml) and washed with water (5 x 10 ml), 1N hydrochloric acid (2 x 10 ml), aqueous sodium bicarbonate (10 ml), brine and dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to yield the crude product as a pale yellowish oil (0.7 g). Chromatography over silica gel (12 g) eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethylacetate, gave the title ester as a foam (0.465 g, 88%).

EXAMPLES 167-170

The following products were prepared by the method of Example 166 using the caesium salt of Example 165 and reacting with the appropriate chloride.



Example No	R/R ¹⁷	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	R ²⁰	R ¹⁶	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
167	 (S)	-CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	Z	-OCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	Rf 0.78
168	 (S)	-CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	Z	-OCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	Rf 0.86
169	 (R,S)	-C(CH ₃) ₃	BOC	-OC(CH ₃) ₃	58.66 7.59 5.39 (58.13 7.54 6.16)
170	(CH ₃) ₃ C- (R,S)	 (R,S)	BOC	-OC(CH ₃) ₃	61.65 8.50 5.94 (61.85 8.58 6.27)

EXAMPLE 171

N-{1-[3-(N⁶-Benzyloxycarbonyl-N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-indanyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-benzyl-(S)-tyrosine benzylester

5

1-Ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (0.28 g) was added to a solution of the acid from Example 165(f) (1.0 g) and hydroxybenztriazole (0.17 g) in dichloromethane (25 ml) cooled to 0°C. After 10 minutes, N-methyl morpholine (0.42 g), indanol (0.42 g) and dimethylaminopyridine (10 mg) were added, and the mixture stirred for 72 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, washed with water (2 x 10 ml), 2M hydrochloric acid (2 x 10 ml, brine (10 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to yield the crude product as an oil. This was chromatographed over silica gel, eluting with mixtures of ethyl acetate and hexane, to yield the title indanyl ester as a foam (0.93 g, 69%).

10

EXAMPLE 172

15

N-{1-[3-(N⁶-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-N²-methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine 5-indanyl ester

The above procedure was followed starting with the acid of Example 164 to give the tyrosine 5-indanyl ester as a foam. Found: C,62.37; H,8.04; N,5.93. C₄₈H₇₂N₄O₁₁S requires: C,63.13; H,7.95; N,6.14%.

20

EXAMPLE 173

25

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-ethoxycarbonyl-(S)-tyrosine-ethyl ester.

30

Ethyl chloroformate (0.1093 g, 1.007 mmol) was added to an ice-cooled solution of N-{1-[3-(N²-methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine-ethyl ester (0.7041 g, 0.916 mmol), triethylamine (0.2781 g, 2.75 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.0112 g in dry dichloromethane (20 ml). After 30 minutes the ice-cooling was removed and the reaction stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the residual oil partitioned between ethyl acetate (50 ml) and 2N hydrochloric acid (50 ml). The phases were separated and the organic phase washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (50 ml), then with saturated brine, (50 ml) and was finally dried over magnesium sulphate, before removing the solvent under reduced pressure to give the crude product as an oil. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with mixtures of dichloromethane and diethyl ether gave the title compound as a white foam (0.367 g, 48%). Found: C,56.68; H,7.36; N,6.65. C₃₉H₆₄N₄O₁₃S requires C,56.50; H,7.78; N,6.76%.

35

EXAMPLE 174

40

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(R,S)-t-butoxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-cyclohexyloxycarbonyl-(S)-tyrosine-cyclohexyl ester

The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to Example 173 but starting with Example 116 and reacting with cyclohexyl chloroformate to give the title product as a white foam (1.672 g, 81%). Found: C,60.69; H,8.16; N,6.14. C₄₈H₇₈N₄O₁₃S requires C,60.73; H,8.07; N,5.90%.

45

EXAMPLE 175

50

N-{1-[2-(S)-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-3-(N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-N²-ethyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester.

55

Sodium cyanoborohydride (45 mg) was added in one portion to a stirred, ice cold solution of N-{1-[2-(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl-3-(N⁶-t-butyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester (507 mg) and acetaldehyde (31 mg) in aqueous ethanol (80%, 10 ml) and the pH adjusted to 5 with 1N hydrochloric acid. The resulting solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The phases were separated and the organic phase washed with a little aqueous sodium bicar-

bonate, dried (MgSO_4), filtered and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel, eluting with mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate containing 1% diethylamine to yield the title compound as an oil (370 mg, 64%) Rf 0.55 (silica; CH_2Cl_2 , CH_3OH , NH_4OH ; 90:10:1).

5 EXAMPLE 176

N-{1-[3-(N²,N⁶-Dibenzyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine

10 Hydrogen chloride gas was passed through a stirred, ice cold solution of N-{1-[3-(N²,N⁶-dibenzyloxycarbonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine-t-butyl ester (from Example 81, 0.445 g, 0.47 mmole), and anisole (0.765 g, 7.1 mmole) in dry dichloromethane (10 ml) until saturation was achieved. A precipitate formed. After stirring for 1.5 hours, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue azeotroped with dry dichloromethane. The residue was partitioned
15 between ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The phases were separated, and the organic phase washed with two further portions of aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The combined aqueous phases were re-extracted with diethyl ether, and then acidified with 1M hydrochloric acid to pH. 2. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x) and the combined organic phase dried (MgSO_4), filtered and the solvent evaporated to yield a foam, which was azeotroped with methylene chloride to yield the title compound as a
20 solid foam (0.325 g, 89%). Found: C,62.81; H,6.68; N,6.92. $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{11}$ 0.4 CH_2Cl_2 requires C,61.17; H,6.33; N,6.93%.

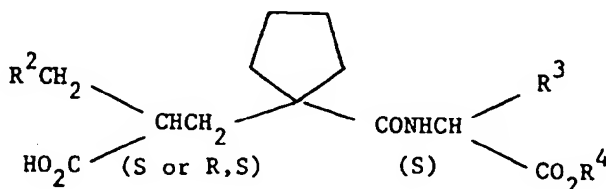
EXAMPLE 177

25 N-[1-(2(S)-Carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentane carbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine

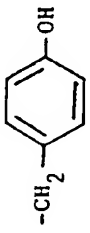
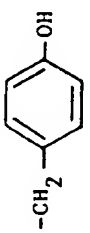
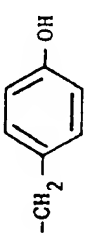
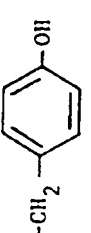
The product from Example 176 (0.247 g, 0.32 mmole) was dissolved in an ethanol:water mixture (9:1, 20 ml) and hydrogenated at room temperature under an atmosphere of hydrogen (60 p.s.i., 4.1 bar) over 10% palladium on carbon (100 mg) overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through a solkaflok pad, and the filtrate
30 evaporated to dryness. The residue was azeotroped with dichloromethane (3 x) to yield the title compound as a foam (0.12 g, 74%). Found: C,56.87; H,7.76; N,10.36. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$ 0.65 H_2O requires C,57.93; H,7.64; N,10.81%.

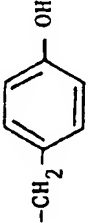


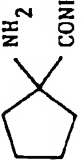

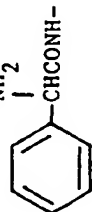
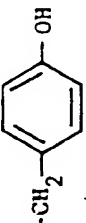
EXAMPLES 178-213

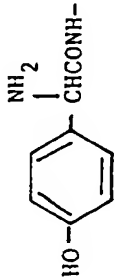
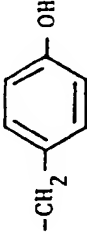
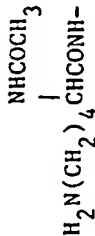
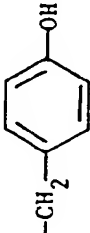
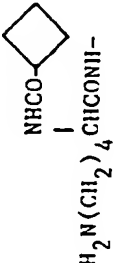
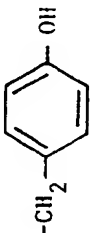
35 The following compounds were prepared following the deprotection procedures of Examples 176 and 177 as appropriate starting with the corresponding t-butyl or benzyl ester/t-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl protected compound. Unless otherwise stated compounds derived from lysine and tyrosine are of (S) stereochemistry.

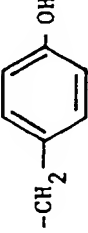
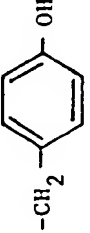
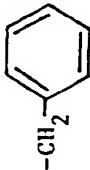
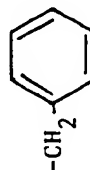


55 Examples 178-187, 203 and 204 are derived from the resolved compounds having S,S stereochemistry.



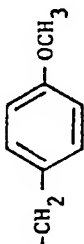

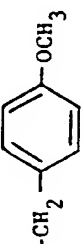
Example No.	R ²	R ³	⁴ R/ ¹⁸ R	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
178	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		H	57.19 7.68 9.11 (58.01 7.48 9.62) (0.5 mole AcOH, 0.125 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)
179	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}-\text{Cyclohexyl} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		H	59.38 7.47 8.97 (61.20 7.53 9.52)
180	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}-\text{Furan-2-yl} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		H	57.51 7.09 8.27 (59.98 6.71 9.33)
181	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		H	52.14 7.35 8.70 (53.16 7.27 8.99) (0.5 mole EtOH, 0.25 mole H ₂ O)

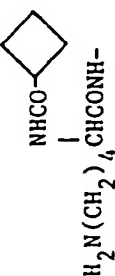

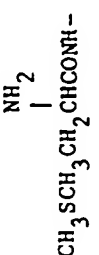
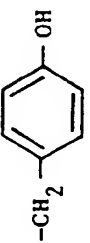
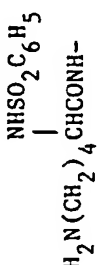
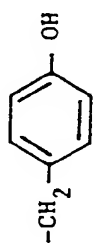
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
182	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		H	56.50 7.48 7.52 (59.15 7.35 8.28)
183	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO-} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ 		H	57.07 6.82 10.68 (60.86 6.75 11.45)
184			H	55.17 7.38 5.96 (59.58 7.89 8.02) (1 mole EtOH)
185			H	60.64 7.02 6.78 (62.67 6.92 7.69) (0.75 mole AcOH)


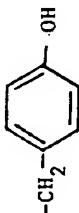
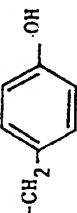
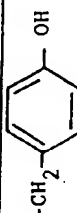
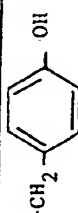
Example No.	R ²	R ³	⁴ R/ ¹⁸ R	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
186			H	57.43 6.47 6.76 (57.43, 6.47, 6.76)
188			C ₂ H ₅ -	57.15 7.71 6.82 (60.46 7.69 9.72)
189			C ₂ H ₅ -	57.87 7.49 6.59 (62.32 7.85 7.08)

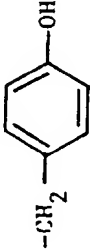
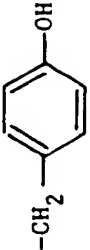
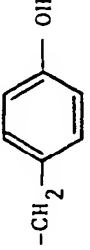
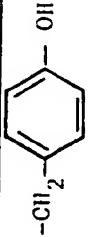
Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
190	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	56.82 7.26 9.05 (60.65 7.29 10.48)
191	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	53.96 7.45 8.46 (54.88 7.24 9.14)
192	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOC}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		H	56.84 7.19 9.25 (59.86 7.63 10.34) (0.5 mole R ₂)
193	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}-\text{Cyclopropyl} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		H	58.89 7.29 8.67 (62.91 7.74 9.78)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
194	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ -\text{CH}_2- \end{array} \quad (\text{R}, \text{S})$	C ₂ H ₅ -	54.31 7.71 11.05 (54.01) (7.47) (11.28) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
195	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ -\text{CH}_2- \end{array} \quad (\text{R}, \text{S})$	C ₂ H ₅ -	53.30 7.55 9.97 (53.00) (7.26) (10.30) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)
196	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ -\text{CH}_2- \end{array} \quad (\text{R}, \text{S})$	C ₂ H ₅	47.95 6.96 9.05 (47.98) (7.08) (9.65) (2.0 mole H ₂ O)
197	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ -\text{CH}_2- \end{array}$	C ₂ H ₅	58.99 8.30 9.23 (59.35) (8.18) (9.89) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
198	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	59.70 8.02 9.04 (60.08 7.90 9.34) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
199	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	53.32 7.41 8.41 (53.27 mole H ₂ O) 8.58)
200	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		C ₂ H ₅ -	59.97 8.06 7.33 (60.20 mole H ₂ O) 7.52)
201	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO-} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ 		C ₂ H ₅ -	59.57 7.89 8.10 (59.12 7.37 8.36) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)

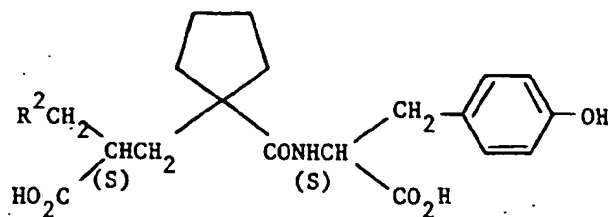
Example No.	R ²	R ³	⁴ R/ ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
202			C ₂ H ₅ -	60.89 8.04 8.66 (61.09 mole % ^{8.07} 1.0 mole H ₂ O) 8.63
203			H	55.52 7.16 7.79 (53.71 mole % ^{7.14} 1.5 mole H ₂ O) 7.83
204			H	55.15 6.63 8.51 (57.57 6.55 8.66)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis Z (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
205	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		3-pentyl	53.54 7.60 7.94 (53.54 7.90 8.06) (2.25 mole H ₂ O)
206	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		cyclohexyl	56.85 8.07 9.35 (57.63 7.56 8.40)
207	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		2,4-dimethyl- pentyl	56.72 8.89 7.61 (56.72 7.80 7.96) (0.25 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)
208	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		3-phen- propyl	57.83 7.08 7.35 (57.83 7.31 7.67) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)
209	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		4-t-butyl- cyclohexyl	59.25 8.07 7.80 (59.80 8.08 7.75)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
210	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		2,4,6-tri-methylphenyl	5.77 7.29 7.16 (59.81 7.17 7.97)
211	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		cycloheptyl	57.50 7.76 8.09 (57.54 7.62 8.10) (0.125 CH ₂ Cl ₂)
212	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		5-indanyl	55.10 7.08 6.65 (54.98 6.92 7.12) (HCl, 1.5 H ₂ O, 0.25 dioxan)
213	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		cyclohexyl-methyl	54.73 7.65 7.37 (54.78 7.49 7.67)

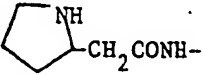
EXAMPLES 214-245

The following compounds were prepared from the appropriate t-butyl or benzyl ester/t-butoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl protected compound by treatment with HCl and or hydrogenation following the procedure of Examples 176 and 177 as appropriate. Lysine derivatives are of (S) stereochemistry unless otherwise stated.

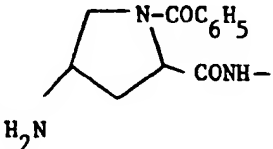
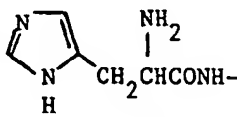


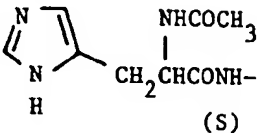
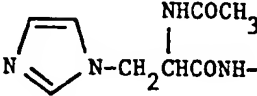
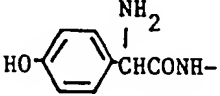
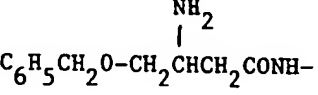
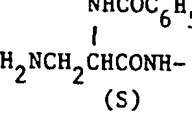
Example No	R ²	Analysis %		
		(Theoretical in brackets)		
		C	H	N
214	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH} \text{SO}_2 \text{CH}_2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{CHCONH} - \end{array}$	56.09	6.90	7.98
		(55.15	6.65	8.04)
		(2.0 mole H ₂ O)		
215	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH} \text{SO}_2 \text{CH}_2 \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{CHCONH} - \end{array}$	49.98	7.24	8.13
		(50.43	7.55	8.40)
		(3.0 mole H ₂ O)		
216	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH} \text{SO}_2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{CHCONH} - \end{array}$	52.87	6.07	7.78
		(53.24	6.20	8.01)
		(1.0 mole H ₂ O)		

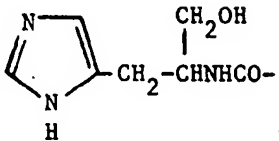
Example	R^2	Analysis %		
		C	H	N
217	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ <p>(1)</p>	61.04 (62.52)	7.14 (7.54)	8.57 (9.11)
		(1.0 mole H_2O)		
218	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ <p>(R)</p>	52.37 (54.44)	7.10 (1.01)	6.81 (7.18)
219	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ <p>(R)</p>	64.00 (66.06)	7.40 (7.45)	7.00 (7.22)
220	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$ <p>(R)</p>	57.83 (55.84)	7.90 (7.98)	7.22 (7.23)
		2.0 mole H_2O , 0.5 mole EtOH)		
221	$\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CONH-}$	56.69 (61.08)	7.82 (7.59)	7.04 (8.55)
222	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$	58.75 (58.52)	6.99 (6.65)	6.21 (6.60)

Example	R^2	Analysis C H N
223	$\begin{array}{c} (\text{CH}_2)_3 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{CHCONH-} \\ (R) \end{array}$	64.09 7.39 6.64 (66.97 7.77 6.89)
224		53.82 6.56 6.53 (54.06 6.73 7.50) (0.2 mole CH_2Cl_2 , H_2O , HCl)
225	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{CHNCH}_3^- \end{array}$	52.36 7.24 8.33 (54.08 7.29 9.01) (0.5 mole EtOH)
226	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{CHCONCH}_3^- \end{array}$	57.82 7.94 10.03 (59.75 7.89 10.45) (0.3 mole EtOH)
228	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4 \text{NCO-} \end{array} \quad (2)$	Rf 0.46 (MIBK, H_2O , AcOH, 2:1:1)

Example	R^2	Analysis % C H N
229	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHNHCO-} \\ \text{(S)} \end{array}$	Rf 0.15 (MIBK, H ₂ O, AcOH, 2:1:1)
230	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CHCONH-} \\ \text{(S)} \end{array}$	48.03 6.74 8.72 (48.12 6.76 9.76) (H ₂ O, 0.25 mole Et ₂ O, 2HCl)
231	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{HOCH}_2\text{CHCONH-} \\ \text{(R)} \end{array}$	50.83 6.74 7.21 (50.92 7.12 7.42) (HCl, H ₂ O, 1 mole EtOH)
232	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{HOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CONH-} \\ \text{(R)} \end{array}$	51.97 7.13 7.35 (52.59 6.98 7.67) (HCl, 0.5 H ₂ O 0.5 mole EtOH)
233	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$	59.09 7.54 8.27 (58.92 6.73 8.25) (hydrate)

Example No	R^2	Analysis %		
		C	H	N
234	 H_2N (S)	58.53 (58.53)	6.65 (6.70)	8.41 (8.27)
		(0.5 mole Et_2O , 0.5 H_2O , HCl)		
235	$CH_3(CH_2)_3\overset{NH_2}{\underset{ }{CH}}CONH-$ (S)	57.24 (56.86)	7.44 (7.25)	7.29 (7.95)
236	$C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2\overset{NH_2}{\underset{ }{CH}}CONH-$ (S)	57.58 (57.23)	6.68 (6.88)	6.38 (6.46)
		(0.6 H_2O , 0.5 mole dioxan)		
237	$C_6H_5CH_2OCH\overset{CH_3}{\underset{ }{\overset{NH_2}{ }}}CHCONH-$ (R) (S)	55.48 (55.55)	6.74 (7.01)	6.22 (6.41)
		(HCl, 2.3 H_2O , 0.16 mole $EtOH$)		
238	 (S)	53.72 (53.50)	6.48 (7.08)	11.46 (12.00)
		(1.25 H_2O , 0.25 mole Et_2O)		
239	$C_6H_5CH_2OCH\overset{CH_3}{\underset{ }{\overset{NH_2}{ }}}CHCONH-$ (R) (R)	58.85 (59.23)	6.73 (6.57)	6.65 (6.89)
		(HCl, 0.1 Et_2O , 0.1 mole $PhOMe$)		

Example No	R^2	Analysis % C H N
240	 (S)	57.26 6.39 12.20 (57.23 6.40 12.36) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
241	 (R,S)	53.16 6.09 10.26 (53.37 6.22 11.53) (HCl, 0.5 mole H ₂ O)
242	 (R)	57.12 6.26 6.42 (57.50 6.08 7.45) (HCl)
243	 (R)	58.77 6.78 6.67 (58.58 6.71 6.83) (HCl, 0.5 mole H ₂ O)
244	 (S)	55.64 6.41 7.98 (55.35 6.48 8.39) (HCl, H ₂ O, 0.25 mole dioxane, 0.16 mole Et ₂ O, 0.12 mole CH ₂ Cl ₂)

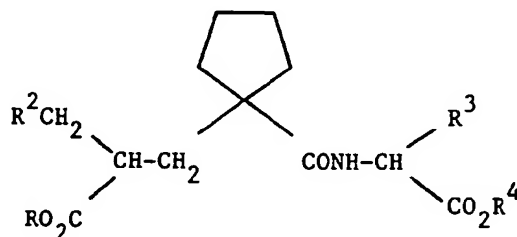
Example No	R^2	Analysis %		
		(Theoretical in brackets)		
		C	H	N
245	 (2)	55.42 (55.60 (0.58 EtOH, 0.25CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 0.75 H ₂ O)	6.57 (6.72	9.14 (9.40)

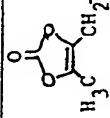
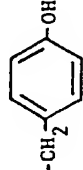
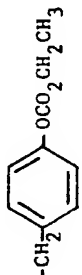
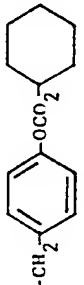
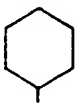
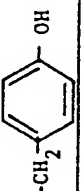
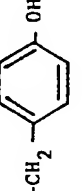
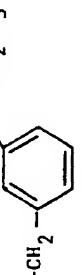
(1) Example 217 was prepared by Z-deprotection using HBr in acetic acid.

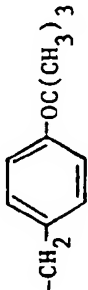
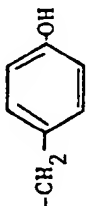
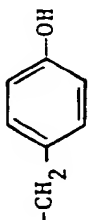

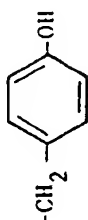
(2) With the exception of Examples 227-229 and 245 the compounds are resolved S,S-isomers.

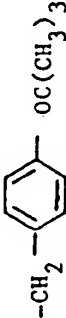
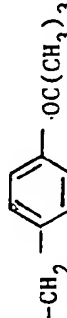
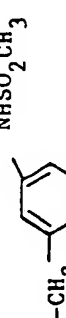
EXAMPLES 246-259

The following compounds were prepared from the appropriate t-butyl or benzyl ester/t-butoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl protected compound by treatment with HCl and/or hydrogenation following the procedures of Examples 176 and 177 as appropriate. Moities derived from lysine and tyrosine are of (S) stereochemistry unless otherwise stated. Examples 249, 251, 252, 258 and 259 are fully resolved S,S,S isomers.



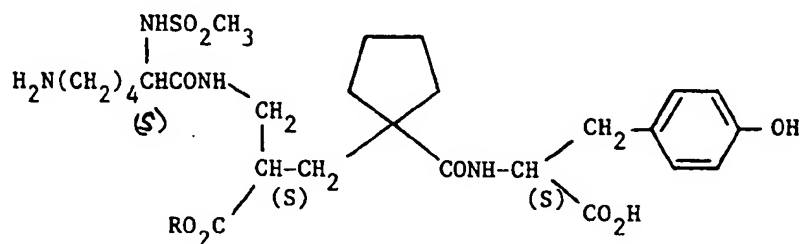
Example	R	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
246		$\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_3$ $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$		H	58.66 7.59 5.39 (58.13 7.54 6.16)
247	H	$\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_3$ $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$		$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	51.60 7.12 7.37 (51.61 6.88 7.77) (HCl)
248	H	$\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_3$ $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$			55.85 7.37 6.48 (55.86 7.45 6.68) (HCl, 0.5 mole H ₂ O)
249	H	NHCH_2CH_3 $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$		H	58.94 8.10 10.14 (60.65 7.92 10.48)
250	CH_3CH_2-	NH_2 $2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$		CH_3CH_2	59.77 7.33 7.67 (59.87 7.33 7.55) (HCl, 0.5 mole H ₂ O)
251	H	NHCOCH_3 $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}-$		H	53.07 7.05 11.62 (52.98 6.98 11.03) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)

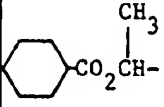
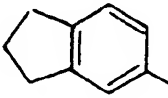
Example No	R	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
252	(CH ₃) ₃ C-	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH-CONH-} \end{array}$		-C(CH ₃) ₃	63.85 9.03 7.10 (65.08 9.10 7.23)
253	CH ₃ CH ₂ -	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		-CH ₂ CH ₃	52.69 7.60 7.68 (52.54 7.78 8.16) (2.5 mole H ₂ O)
254	CH ₃ CH ₂ -	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		H	53.06 7.41 8.50 (53.31 7.35 8.88) (H ₂ O)
255	C ₆ H ₅ (CH ₂) ₃ -	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		H	58.93 7.31 7.21 (59.81 7.17 7.97)
256	CH ₃ CH ₂	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH-} \end{array}$		-CH ₃ CH ₂	52.69 7.60 7.68 (52.54 7.78 8.16) (2.5 mole H ₂ O)

Example No	R/R ¹⁷	R ²	R ³	R ⁴ /R ¹⁸	Analysis (Theoretical in brackets) C H N
257	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		-C(CH ₃) ₃	62.90 9.55 6.49 (63.05 9.11 6.84)
258	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		-C(CH ₃) ₃	62.76 9.13 6.53 (63.05 9.11 6.84)
259	(CH ₃) ₃ Si(CH ₂) ₂	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{BOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$		-C(CH ₃) ₃	56.56 8.31 8.16 (56.58 8.31 8.24) 0.5 H ₂ O

EXAMPLES 260-263

The following compounds were prepared by deprotection of the corresponding N-butyloxycarbonyl or N-benzyloxycarbonyl derivative following the procedure of Example 176 or 177 starting with the appropriate S,S,S isomer.



Example No	R/R ¹⁷	Analysis (Theoretical in brackets)		
		C	H	N
260	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCO}_2\text{CH}_2-$	52.25 (52.27)	7.32 6.99 (HCl)	7.37 7.62
261		55.01 (54.21)	7.60 7.15 (HCl)	7.01 7.22
262	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}-$ $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	52.61 (52.89)	7.07 7.13 (HCl)	7.43 7.47
263		58.07 (58.47)	7.27 7.01 (H ₂ O)	7.70 7.79

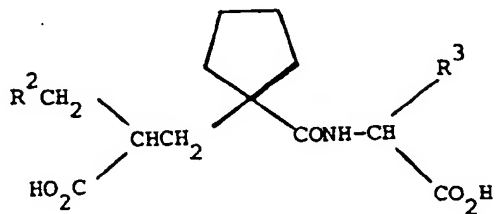
EXAMPLE 264

N-{1-[3-(N²-Acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamido-(R,S)-phenylalanine

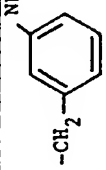
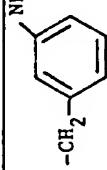
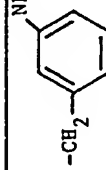
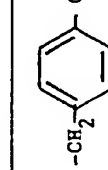
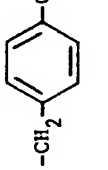
A solution of N-{1-[3-N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino-2-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamido-(R,S)-phenylalanine ethyl ester (from Example 195, 0.21 g) in ethanol (10 ml) was treated with sodium hydroxide solution (5 ml 2N) and the solution stirred at room temperature for 3½ hours. The reaction mixture was poured onto a column of a strongly acidic ion-exchange resin, which was washed to neutrality and the product subsequently eluted with aqueous pyridine (3%). Evaporation of the product containing fractions gave the title dicarboxylic acid as a glass (0.092 g, 46 %), m.p. 160-164°C. Found: C,51.32; H,6.86; N,10.75. C₂₈H₄₃N₅O₉S (1.5 H₂O) requires C,51.52; H,7.10; N,10.73%.



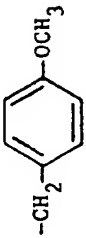

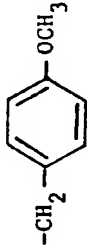
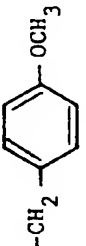
EXAMPLES 265-273

The following products were prepared following the procedure of Example 264 starting with the appropriate ethyl ester.



Examples 267 and 273 are resolved compounds having S,S,S, stereochemistry.

Example No.	R ²	R ³	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
265	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \end{array}$	 (R,S)	52.79 7.21 11.86 (52.69 7.14 11.82) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
266	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \end{array}$	 (R,S)	47.95 6.60 10.26 (47.90 6.67 10.30) (hydrate)
267	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \end{array}$	 (S)	53.07 7.05 11.62 (52.98 6.98 11.03) (0.5 mole H ₂ O)
268	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \end{array}$	 (S)	56.69 7.80 10.01 (57.02 7.64 10.23) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)
269	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \\ (S) \end{array}$	 (S)	51.88 7.14 7.20 (51.82 7.24 8.95) (1.5 mole H ₂ O)

Example No.	R ²	R ³	Analysis % (Theoretical in Brackets) C H N
270	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$ <p>(S)</p>	 <p>(S)</p>	58.95 7.75 7.92 (58.85 (0.5 mole H ₂ O) 7.92)
271	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}- \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$ <p>(S)</p>	 <p>(S)</p>	58.54 7.04 8.76 (58.84 (1.0 mole H ₂ O) 8.85)
272	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCO}- \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$ <p>(S)</p>	 <p>(S)</p>	59.82 7.67 9.23 (59.98 (1.0 mole H ₂ O) 9.02)
273	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NHCOCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHCONH}- \end{array}$ <p>(S)</p>	 <p>(S)</p>	57.00 7.75 9.63 (57.02 (1.5 mole H ₂ O) 9.50)

EXAMPLE 274

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamido-(S)-phenylalanine

5

The title compound was prepared from Example 259 in the following manner: The N²-methanesulphonyl group was introduced using the procedure of Example 157 to yield the N²-methanesulphonyl derivative as an oil. Found: C, 52.09; H, 7.75; N, 7.32. C₄₁H₇₁N₅O₁₂S₂Si (1.5 H₂O) requires C, 52.09; H, 7.89; N, 7.41%. The trimethylsilyl ethyl protecting group was removed using the procedure of Example 161 to yield the monoacid as a white foam. Found: C, 51.81; H, 7.30; N, 7.95. C₃₆H₅₉N₅O₁₂S₂ (H₂O) requires C, 51.72; H, 7.35; N, 8.37%. And finally the title diacid was prepared from the monoacid by treatment with HCl using the procedure of Example 176 and was obtained as a white powder. Found: C, 45.65; H, 6.70; N, 8.59. C₂₇H₄₃N₅O₁₀S₂ (1 HCl, 0.75 ethyl acetate, 1.5 H₂O) requires C, 45.53; H, 6.75; N, 8.85%.

15 EXAMPLE 275

N-{1-[3-(S)-Lysylamino-2-(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamido-(S)-phenylalanine

20

The title compound was prepared from Example 150 in the following manner: The trimethylsilyl ethyl protecting group was removed using the procedure of Example 161 to yield the monoacid as a white foam. Found: C, 57.66; H, 7.17; N, 7.62. C₄₃H₆₃N₅O₁₂S(H₂O) requires C, 57.89; H, 7.34; N, 7.85%. Further deprotection using the procedure of Example 176 gave the diacid as a white foam. Found: C, 51.02; H, 6.46; N, 8.33. C₃₄H₄₇N₅O₁₀S (HCl, 2.5 H₂O) requires C, 51.09; H, 6.68; N, 8.76%. The benzyloxycarbonyl group was then removed using the procedure of Example 177 to give the title compound as a white powder. R_f 0.17 (methyl isobutylketone, water, acetic acid, 2:1:1).

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EXAMPLE 276

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-(R,S)-(1-imidazolyl)alanyl-amino)-2-(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine

N²-Methanesulphonyl-(R,S)-(1-imidazolyl)alanine was coupled to N-[1-(3-aminopropyl-2(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester (Example 56) using the procedure of Example 81 to give the product as a white foam. Found: C, 59.46; H, 7.90; N, 9.04. C₃₈H₅₉N₅O₉S requires C, 59.89; H, 7.80; N, 9.19%. This material was deprotected by treatment with the HCl using the procedure of Example 176 to give the title compound as a white powder. R_f 0.30 (methyl isobutylketone, water, acetic acid 2:1:1)

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EXAMPLE 277

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N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-N²-methyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine

N⁶-Benzyloxycarbonyl-N²-methanesulphonyl-N²-methyl-lysine was coupled to N-[1-(3-aminopropyl-2(S)-t-butyloxycarbonyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-O-t-butyl-(S)-tyrosine t-butyl ester (Example 56) using the procedure of Example 81 to give the product as a white foam. Found: C, 62.40; H, 8.17; N, 6.30. C₄₇H₇₂N₄O₁₁S requires C, 62.64; H, 8.05; N, 6.22%.

45

Deprotection of this material following the procedures of Examples 176 and 177 gave the title compound. Found C, 50.26; H, 7.17; N, 8.60. C₂₇H₄₂N₄O₉S (2.5 H₂O) requires C, 50.37; H, 7.36; N, 8.70%.

50

EXAMPLE 278

N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(S)-carboxypropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-S-tyrosinamide

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The title compound was prepared from Example 164 by coupling with ammonia using the procedure of Example 171 to give the primary amide as a white foam. Deprotection of this material with HCl using the procedure of Example 176 gave the title compound as a white powder. Found: C, 53.02; H, 7.38; N, 11.26.

$C_{26}H_{41}N_5O_8S$ (0.45 H_2O) requires C,52.76; H,7.14; N,11.83%.

EXAMPLE 279

5 N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(1-(R,S)-isobutyryloxyethoxy)carbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentantecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine

The title compound was prepared in the following manner. Alkylation of the product of Example 161 with 1-(R,S)-isobutyryloxyethyl chloride using the procedure of Example 166 gave the protected ester a white foam.
 10 Found: C,57.36; H,7.91; N,5.74. $C_{45}H_{74}N_4O_{13}S$ (0.5 CH_2Cl_2) requires C,57.30; H,7.93; N,5.88%. Deprotection of this product with HCl using the procedure of Example 176 gave the title ester as a white powder. Found: C,51.32; H,7.25; N,6.86. $C_{32}H_{50}N_4O_{11}S$ (HCl, H_2O) requires C,51.02; H,7.09; N,7.43%.

EXAMPLE 280

15 N-{1-[3-(N²-Methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)-2-(1-(R,S)-benzoyloxyethoxy)carbonylpropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine

The title compound was prepared by alkylation of the product of Example 161 with 1-(R,S)-benzyloxy-ethyl chloride using the procedure of Example 166 to give the protected ester derivative.

Deprotection of this material with HCl using the procedure Example 176 gave the title ester as a white powder. Found: C,54.82; H,6.57; N,7.01. $C_{35}H_{47}N_4O_{11}S$ (HCl) requires C,54.72; H,6.30; N,7.29%.

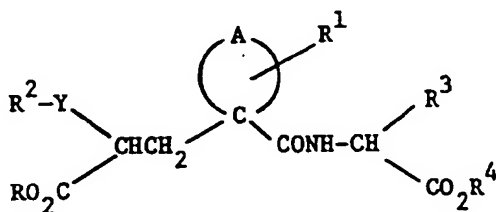
25 Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. A compound having the formula:-

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(I)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and bioprecursors therefor wherein:

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A completes a 5 or 6 membered carbocyclic ring which may be saturated or monounsaturated;

R^1 is H or (C_1-C_4) alkyl;

R and R^4 are each independently H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_3-C_7) cycloalkyl, benzyl, or an alternative biolabile ester-forming group;

Y is either a direct bond or an alkylene group of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may be straight or branched chain;

50

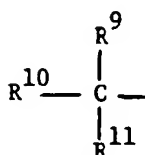
R^2 is H, aryl, heterocyclyl, R^6CONR^5 , R^7NR^5CO , $R^7NR^5SO_2$ or $R^8SO_2NR^5$, with the proviso that

Y is not a direct bond when R^2 is H, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein R^5 is H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl or aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl;

R^6 is (C_1-C_6) alkyl, aryl, aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl or a group of the formula:

55



wherein R^9 is H, OH, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkoxy, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, hydroxy $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)$ alkenyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, $\text{R}^{12}\text{CONH-}$, $\text{R}^{12}\text{SO}_2\text{NH-}$ or $(\text{R}^{13})_2\text{N-}$;

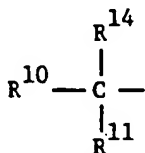
R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently H or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl;

or R^{10} is H and R^{11} is amino $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, imidazolylmethyl, aryl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkoxy $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkoxy, hydroxy $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl or methylthio $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl; or the two groups R^{10} and R^{11} are joined together to form, with the carbon atom to which they are attached, a 3 to 6 membered carbocyclic ring or a pyrrolidine or piperidine ring which may optionally be substituted by amino, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)$ alkanoyl or aroyl;

R^{12} is $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)$ cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl;

each R^{13} is H, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl or the two groups R^{13} are taken together to form, with the nitrogen to which they are attached, a pyrrolidinyl, piperidino, morpholino, piperazinyl or N- $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkyl-piperazinyl group;

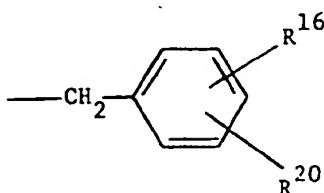
R^7 is $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, aryl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl or a group of the formula:



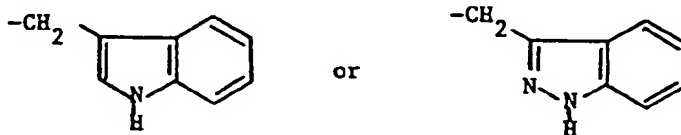
wherein R^{10} and R^{11} are as previously defined and R^{14} is $(\text{R}^{13})_2\text{NCO-}$, $\text{R}^{12}\text{OCH}_2\text{-}$ or R^{15}OCO , wherein R^{12} and R^{13} are as previously defined and R^{15} is $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)$ cycloalkyl or aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl; and

R^8 is $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, aryl, aryl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl;

R^3 is a group of the formula:

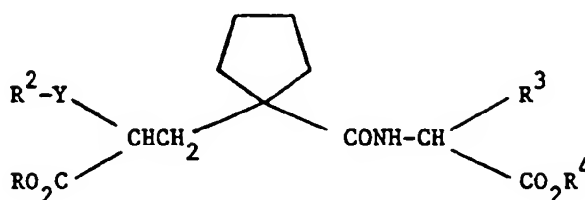


wherein R^{16} is H, halo, 4-OH, 4- $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkoxy, 4- $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)$ cycloalkoxy, 4- $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)$ alkenyloxy, 4- $[(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkoxy]carbonyloxy, 4- $[(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)$ cycloalkoxy]carbonyloxy, or 3- $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkyl $\text{SO}_2\text{NH-}$; and R^{20} is H, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkyl, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkoxy, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)$ alkanoyl or halo; or R^3 is a group of the formula:



wherein said groups may optionally be substituted in the fused benzene ring by $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkyl, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkoxy, OH, halo or CF_3 .

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein A is $(\text{CH}_2)_4$ and R^1 is H having the formula:



3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein one of R and R^4 is a biolabile ester-forming group.
4. A compound as claimed in claim 3 wherein said biolabile ester-forming group is selected from ethyl, indanyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenpropyl, acetonyl, glyceryl, pivaloyloxymethyl, 5-(4-methyl-1,3-dioxolene-onyl)methyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cyclohexylcarboxyethyl, cyclohexylacetoxylethyl, propionyloxyisobutyl, hexanoyloxyethyl, pentanoyloxyethyl, acetoxylethyl, acetoxylbenzyl, pentanoyloxybenzyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, butyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, isobutyloxycarbonyloxyethyl and ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl.
5. A compound as claimed in claim 4 wherein said biolabile ester group is pivaloyloxymethyl.
6. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein R^3 is 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, or 3-methanesulphonamidobenzyl, and the carbon atom to which it is attached is of (S) stereochemistry.
7. A compound as claimed in any one of claim 1 to 5 wherein Y is CH_2 .
8. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein R^2 is a group of the formula R^6CONR^5 .
9. A compound as claimed in claim 8 wherein R^6 is of formula $\text{R}^9\text{R}^{10}\text{R}^{11}\text{C}-$ wherein R^9 is $(\text{R}^{13})_2\text{N}-$, $\text{R}^{12}\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-$ or $\text{R}^{12}\text{CONH}-$ wherein R^{12} and R^{13} are as previously defined, R^{11} is amino(C_1-C_8)alkyl and R^{10} is H.
10. A compound as claimed in claim 9 wherein R^6CO is (S)-lysyl or N^2 substituted-(S)-lysyl of formula $\text{R}^9\text{R}^{10}\text{R}^{11}\text{CO}-$ wherein R^9 is NH_2 , R^{12}CONH or $\text{R}^{12}\text{SO}_2\text{NH}$ and R^{12} is as previously defined, R^{11} is 4-aminobutyl and R^{10} is H.
11. A compound as claimed in claim 10 wherein R^6CO is (S)-lysyl, N^2 -methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysyl, N^2 -phenylsulphonyl-(S)-lysyl or N^2 -acetyl-(S)-lysyl.
12. A compound as claimed in claim 1 selected from:
 N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -2-furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-4-methoxyphenylalanine, N-[1-(2-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, N-[1-(2-carboxy-3-(N^2 -methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, and N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -phenylsulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and biolabile ester derivatives thereof.
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or bioprecursor therefor, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

14. A compound of the formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or bioprecursor thereof, for use in medicine, particularly for the treatment of hypertension, heart failure or renal insufficiency.
- 5 15. The use of a compound of the formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, or of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of hypertension, heart failure or renal insufficiency.

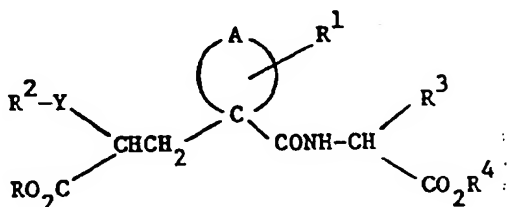
Claims for the following Contracting States : ES, GR

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1. A process for preparing a compound having the formula:-

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(I)

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wherein:

A completes a 5 or 6 membered carbocyclic ring which may be saturated or monounsaturated;

R¹ is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl;

R and R⁴ are each independently H, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, benzyl, or an alternative biolabile ester-forming group;

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Y is either a direct bond or an alkylene group of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms which may be straight or branched chain;

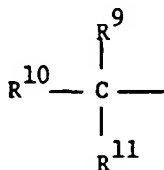
R² is H, aryl, heterocyclyl, R⁶CONR⁵-, R⁷NR⁵CO-, R⁷NR⁵SO₂- or R⁸SO₂NR⁵-, with the proviso that Y is not a direct bond when R² is H, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein R⁵ is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

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R⁶ is (C₁-C₈)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or a group of the formula:

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wherein R⁹ is H, OH, (C₁-C₈)alkoxy, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, hydroxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R¹²CONH-, R¹²SO₂NH- or (R¹³)₂N-;

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

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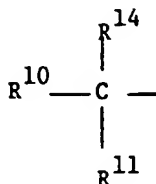
or R¹⁰ is H and R¹¹ is amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, imidazolymethyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, hydroxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl or methylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl; or the two groups R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are joined together to form, with the carbon atom to which they are attached, a 3 to 6 membered carbocyclic ring or a pyrrolidine or piperidine ring which may optionally be substituted by amino, (C₂-C₄)alkanoyl or aroyl;

R¹² is (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

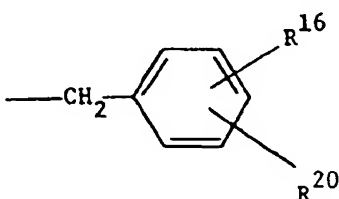
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each R¹³ is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or the two groups R¹³ are taken together to form, with the nitrogen to which they are attached, a pyrrolidiny, piperidino, morpholino, piperaziny or N-(C₁-C₄)alkyl-piperaziny group;

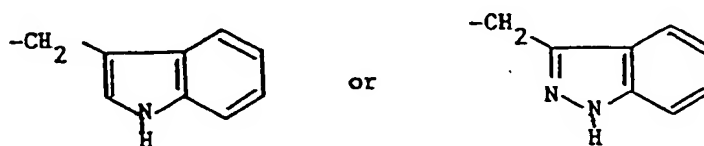
R⁷ is (C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or a group of the formula:



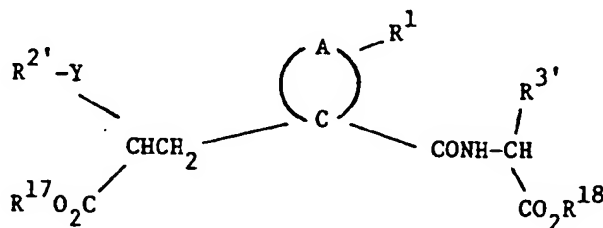
wherein R^{10} and R^{11} are as previously defined and R^{14} is $(R^{13})_2NCO-$, $R^{12}OCH_2-$ or $R^{15}OCO$, wherein R^{12} and R^{13} are as previously defined and R^{15} is (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_3-C_7) cycloalkyl or aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl; and R^8 is (C_1-C_6) alkyl, aryl, aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl; R^3 is a group of the formula:



wherein R^{16} is H, halo, 4-OH, 4- (C_1-C_6) alkoxy, 4- (C_3-C_7) cycloalkoxy, 4- (C_2-C_6) alkenyloxy, 4- $[(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy]carbonyloxy, 4- $[(C_3-C_7)$ cycloalkoxy]carbonyloxy, or 3- (C_1-C_4) alkyl SO_2NH- ; and R^{20} is H, (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_1-C_4) alkoxy (C_2-C_6) alkanoyl or halo; or R^3 is a group of the formula:



wherein said groups may optionally be substituted in the fused benzene ring by (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_1-C_4) alkoxy, OH, halo or CF_3 ; which process comprises removing one or both of the ester-forming or protecting groups R^{17} and R^{18} , or if both are protecting groups, removing both protecting groups, and removing any further protecting groups in $R^{2'}$ and $R^{3'}$ from a compound of the formula:



wherein A and R^1 are as previously defined, $R^{2'}$ and $R^{3'}$ are as defined for R^2 and R^3 with any reactive groups therein optionally protected and R^{17} and R^{18} are as defined for R and R^4 excluding H, or they are conventional carboxylic acid protecting groups; and optionally forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the product.

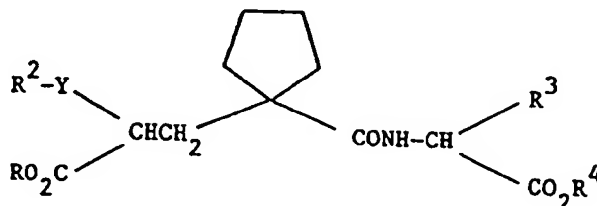
2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the groups R^{17} and R^{18} are independently selected from benzyl, t-butyl, C_1-C_2 alkyl and trimethylsilylethyl and said groups are removed by catalytic hydrogenation, treat-

ment with hydrogen chloride or trifluoroacetic acid, aqueous hydrolysis or treatment with tetrabutylammonium fluoride respectively.

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein A is $(CH_2)_4$ and R^1 is H having the formula:

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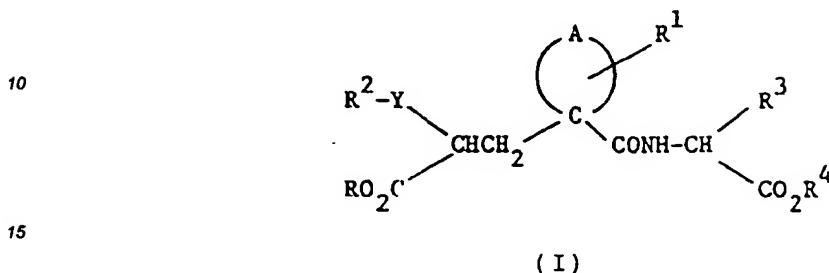
wherein R, R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are as previously defined.

4. A process as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein one or R^{17} and R^{18} is a biolabile ester forming group, and said group is not removed.
5. A process as claimed in claim 4 wherein said biolabile ester forming group is selected from ethyl, indanyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenpropyl, acetonyl, glyceryl, pivaloyloxymethyl, 5-(4-methyl-1,3-dioxolene-onyl)methyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cyclohexylcarboxyethyl, cyclohexylacetoxylethyl, propionyloxyisobutyl, hexanoyloxyethyl, pentanoyloxyethyl, acetoxylethyl, acetoxycarbonyl, pentanoyloxybenzyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, butyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, isobutyloxycarbonyloxyethyl and ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl.
6. A process as claimed in claim 5 wherein said biolabile ester group is pivaloyloxymethyl.
7. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein R^3 is 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, or 3-methanesulphonamidobenzyl, and the carbon atom to which it is attached is of (S) stereochemistry.
8. A process as claimed in any one of claim 1 to 6 wherein Y is CH_2 .
9. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein R^2 is a group of the formula R^6CONR^5 .
10. A process as claimed in claim 9 wherein R^6 is of formula $R^9R^{10}R^{11}C-$ wherein R^9 is $(R^{13})_2N-$, $R^{12}SO_2NH-$ or $R^{12}CONH-$ wherein R^{12} and R^{13} are as previously defined, R^{11} is amino(C_1-C_6)alkyl and R^{10} is H.
11. A process as claimed in claim 10 wherein R^6CO is (S)-lysyl or N^2 substituted-(S)-lysyl of formula $R^9R^{10}R^{11}CO-$ wherein R^9 is NH_2 , $R^{12}CONH$ or $R^{12}SO_2NH$ and R^{12} is as previously defined, R^{11} is 4-aminobutyl and R^{10} is H.
12. A process as claimed in claim 11 wherein R^6CO is (S)-lysyl, N^2 -methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysyl, N^2 -phenylsulphonyl-(S)-lysyl or N^2 -acetyl-(S)-lysyl.
13. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein said compound of formula I produced is selected from:-
 N -[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, N -{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine, N -{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine, N -{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-4-methoxyphenylalanine, N -{1-[2-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, N -{1-[2-carboxy-3-(N^2 -methanesulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, N -{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-3-methanesulphonamidophenylalanine, and N -{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -phenylsulphonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and biolabile ester derivatives thereof.

Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Verbindung der Formel



und pharmazeutisch annehmbare Salze derselben und Biovorläufer dafür, worin

A einen 5- oder 6-gliedrigen carbocyclischen Ring vervollständigt, der gesättigt oder monounge-

sättigt sein kann;

R¹ H oder (C₁-C₄)Alkyl ist;R und R₄ jeweils unabhängig H, (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, (C₃-C₇)Cycloalkyl, Benzyl oder eine alternative bio-

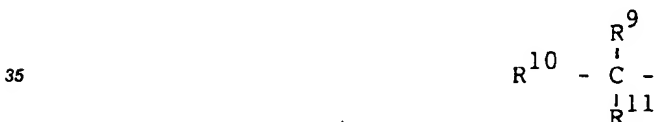
labile esterbildende Gruppe sind;

Y entweder eine direkte Bindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, die gerade

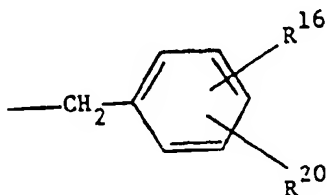
oder verzweigt sein kann, ist;

R² H, Aryl, Heterocyclyl, R⁶CONR⁵-, R⁷NR⁵CO-, R⁷NR⁵SO₂- oder R⁸SO₂NR⁵- ist, mit der Maßgabe,daß Y nicht eine direkte Bindung ist, wenn R² H, Aryl oder Heterocyclyl ist;worin R⁵ H, (C₁-C₆)Alkyl oder Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist;R⁶ (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclyl, Heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl oder eine Gruppe der

Formel

ist, worin R⁹ H, OH, (C₁-C₆)Alkoxy, (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Hydroxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₂-C₆)Alkenyl,Heterocyclyl, Heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R¹²CONH-, R¹²SO₂NH- oder (R¹³)₂N- ist;R¹⁰ und R¹¹ jeweils unabhängig H oder (C₁-C₆)Alkyl sind;oder R¹⁰ H und R¹¹ Amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Imidazolylmethyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, Hydroxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl oder Methylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist; oder die beiden Gruppen R¹⁰ und R¹¹ werden verbunden, um mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an welches sie gebunden sind, einen 3- bis 6-gliedrigen carbocyclischen Ring oder einen Pyrrolidin- oder Piperidinring zu bilden, der wahlweise durch Amino, (C₂-C₄)Alkanoyl oder Aroyl substituiert sein kann;R¹² (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, (C₃-C₇)Cycloalkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclyl oder Heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist;jedes R¹³ H, (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist oder die beiden Gruppen R¹³ zusammen genommen werden, um mit dem Stickstoff, an welchen sie gebunden sind, eine Pyrrolidinyl-, Piperidin-, Morpholino-, Piperazinyl- oder N-(C₁-C₄)Alkylpiperazinylgruppe zu bilden;R⁷ (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclyl, Heterocyclyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl oder eine Gruppe der Formel

ist, worin R^{10} und R^{11} wie oben definiert sind und R^{14} $(R^{13})_2NCO-$, $R^{12}OCH_2-$ oder $R^{15}OCO$ ist, worin R^{12} und R^{13} wie oben definiert sind und R^{15} $(C_1-C_6)Alkyl$, $(C_3-C_7)Cycloalkyl$ oder $Aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ ist; und R^8 $(C_1-C_6)Alkyl$, $Aryl$, $Aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $Heterocyclidyl$ oder $Heterocyclidyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ ist; R^3 eine Gruppe der Formel

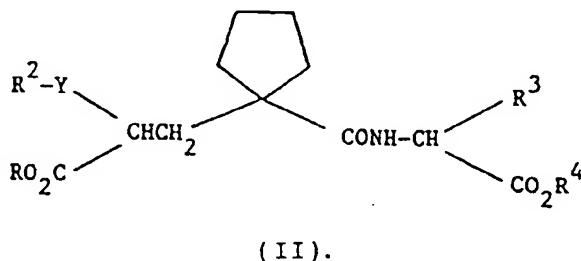


ist, worin R^{16} H , $Halogen$, $4-OH$, $4-(C_1-C_6-Alkoxy)$, $4-(C_3-C_7-Cycloalkoxy)$, $4-(C_2-C_6-Alkenyloxy)$, $4-[(C_1-C_6-Alkoxy)carbonyloxy]$, $4-[(C_3-C_7-Cycloalkoxy)carbonyloxy]$ oder $3-(C_1-C_4-Alkyl)-SO_2NH-$ ist und R^{20} H , $(C_1-C_4)Alkyl$, $(C_1-C_4)Alkoxy$, $(C_2-C_6)Alkanoyl$ oder $Halogen$ ist; oder R^3 eine Gruppe der Formel



ist, worin diese Gruppen wahlweise im kondensierten Benzolring durch $(C_1-C_4)Alkyl$, $(C_1-C_4)Alkoxy$, OH , $Halogen$ oder CF_3 substituiert sein können.

2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin $A(CH_2)_4$ ist und $R^1 H$ ist, mit der Formel

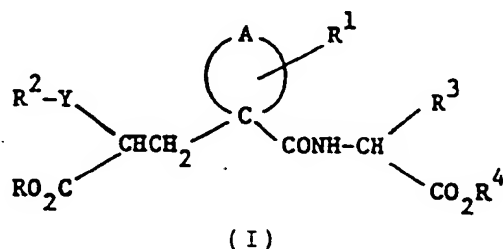


3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin einer der Substituenten R und R^4 eine biolabile esterbildende Gruppe ist.
4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, worin die biolabile esterbildende Gruppe ausgewählt ist aus Ethyl, Indanyl, Isopropyl, n-Butyl, sek-Butyl, t-Butyl, Cyclohexyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenpropyl, Acetonyl, Glyceryl, Pivaloyloxymethyl, 5-(4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-onyl)methyl, Cyclohexylmethyl, Cyclohexylcarboxyethyl, Cyclohexylacetoxyethyl, Propionyloxyisobutyl, Hexanoyloxyethyl, Pentanoyloxyethyl, Acetoxyethyl, Acetoxybenzyl, Pentanoyloxybenzyl, Cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, Butyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, Isobutyloxycarbonyloxyethyl und Ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl.
5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, worin die biolabile Estergruppe Pivaloyloxymethyl ist.
6. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, worin R^3 4-Hydroxybenzyl, 4-Methoxybenzyl oder 3-Methansulfonamidobenzyl ist und das Kohlenstoffatom, an das es gebunden ist, sich in (S)-Stereochemie befindet.
7. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, worin $Y CH_2$ ist.
8. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, worin R^2 eine Gruppe der Formel R^6CONR^5 ist.

9. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8, worin R^9 die Formel $R^9R^{10}R^{11}C-$ hat, worin R^9 $(R^{13})_2N-$, $R^{12}SO_2NH-$ oder $R^{12}CONH-$ ist, worin R^{12} und R^{13} wie oben definiert sind, R^{11} Amino (C_1-C_8) alkyl ist und R^{10} H ist.
10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin R^8CO (S)-Lysyl oder N²-substituiertes-(S)-Lysyl der Formel $R^9R^{10}R^{11}CO-$ ist, worin R^9 NH_2 , $R^{12}CONH$ oder $R^{12}SO_2NH$ ist und R^{12} wie oben definiert ist, R^{11} Aminobutyl ist und R^{10} H ist.
11. Verbindung nach Anspruch 10, worin R^8CO (S)-Lysyl, N²-Methansulfonyl-(S)-lysyl, N²-Phenylsulfonyl-(S)-lysyl oder N²-Acetyl-(S)-lysyl ist.
12. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, ausgewählt aus: N-[1-(2(S)-Carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-methansulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-2-furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-4-methoxyphenylalanin, N-[1-(2-Carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-3-methansulfonamidophenylalanin, N-[1-[2-Carboxy-3-(N²-methansulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-3-methansulfonamidophenylalanin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-3-methansulfonamidophenylalanin und N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-phenylsulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin und pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzen und biolabilen Esterderivaten derselben.
13. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, umfassend eine Verbindung der Formel (I) oder (II) nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz derselben oder einen Biovorläufer dafür, zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Verdünnungsmittel oder Träger.
14. Verbindung der Formel (I) oder (II) nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz derselben oder ein Biovorläufer dafür zur Verwendung in der Medizin, insbesondere zur Behandlung von Hypertension, Herzversagen oder Niereninsuffizienz.
15. Verwendung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) oder (II) nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes derselben zur Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Behandlung von Hypertension, Herzversagen oder Niereninsuffizienz.

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : ES, GR

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



worin

A einen 5- oder 6-gliedrigen carbocyclischen Ring vervollständigt, der gesättigt oder monounge-sättigt sein kann;

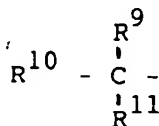
R^1 H oder (C_1-C_4) Alkyl ist;

R und R^4 jeweils unabhängig H, (C_1-C_8) Alkyl, (C_3-C_7) Cycloalkyl, Benzyl oder eine alternative bio-labile esterbildende Gruppe sind;

Y entweder eine direkte Bindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, die gerade oder verzweigt sein kann, ist;

R^2 H, Aryl, Heterocyclidyl, R^6CONR^5- , R^7NR^5CO- , $R^7NR^5SO_2-$ oder $R^8SO_2NR^5-$ ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß Y nicht eine direkte Bindung ist, wenn R^2 H, Aryl oder Heterocyclidyl ist; worin R^5 H, (C_1-C_8) Alkyl oder Aryl (C_1-C_8) alkyl ist;

R^6 (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclidyl, Heterocyclidyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl oder eine Gruppe der Formel



ist, worin R^9 H, OH, (C₁-C₆)Alkoxy, (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Hydroxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₂-C₆)Alkenyl, Heterocyclidyl, Heterocyclidyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R^{12} CONH-, R^{12} SO₂NH- oder $(R^{13})_2$ N- ist;

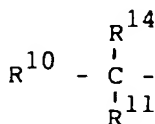
R^{10} und R^{11} jeweils unabhängig H oder (C₁-C₆)Alkyl sind;

oder R^{10} H und R^{11} Amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Imidazolylmethyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, Hydroxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl oder Methylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist; oder die beiden Gruppen R^{10} und R^{11} werden verbunden, um mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an welches sie gebunden sind, einen 3- bis 6-gliedrigen carbocyclischen Ring oder einen Pyrrolidin- oder Piperidinring zu bilden, der wahlweise durch Amino-, (C₂-C₄)Alkanoyl oder Aroyl substituiert sein kann;

R^{12} (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, (C₃-C₇)Cycloalkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclidyl oder Heterocyclidyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist;

jedes R^{13} H, (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist oder die beiden Gruppen R^{13} zusammen genommen werden, um mit dem Stickstoff, an welchen sie gebunden sind, eine Pyrrolidinyl-, Piperidino-, Morpholino-, Piperazinyl- oder N-(C₁-C₄)Alkylpiperazinylgruppe zu bilden;

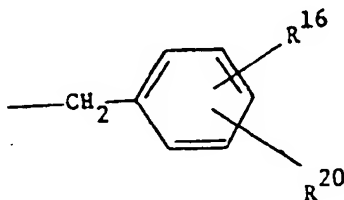
R^7 (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclidyl, Heterocyclidyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl oder eine Gruppe der Formel



ist, worin R^{10} und R^{11} wie oben definiert sind und R^{14} $(R^{13})_2$ NCO-, R^{12} OCH₂- oder R^{15} OCO ist, worin R^{12} und R^{13} wie oben definiert sind und R^{15} (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, (C₃-C₇)Cycloalkyl oder Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist; und

R^8 (C₁-C₆)Alkyl, Aryl, Aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, Heterocyclidyl oder Heterocyclidyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist;

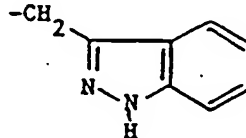
R^3 eine Gruppe der Formel



ist, worin R^{16} H, Halogen, 4-OH, 4-(C₁-C₆-Alkoxy), 4-(C₃-C₇-Cycloalkoxy), 4-(C₂-C₆-Alkenyloxy), 4-[(C₁-C₆-Alkoxy)carbonyloxy], 4-[(C₃-C₇-Cycloalkoxy)carbonyloxy] oder 3-(C₁-C₄-Alkyl)-SO₂NH- ist und R^{20} H, (C₁-C₄)Alkyl, (C₁-C₄)Alkoxy, (C₂-C₆)Alkanoyl oder Halogen ist; oder R^3 eine Gruppe der Formel

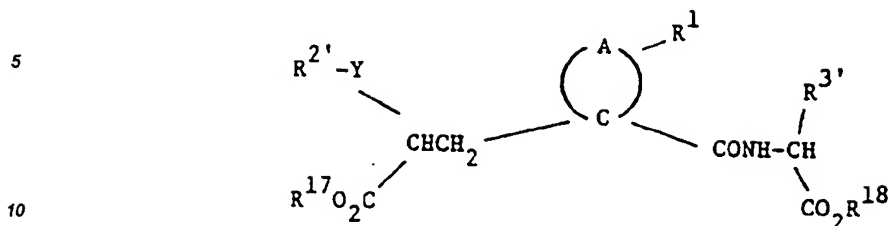


oder



ist, worin diese Gruppen wahlweise im kondensierten Benzolring durch (C₁-C₄)Alkyl, (C₁-C₄)Alkoxy, OH, Halogen oder CF₃ substituiert sein können, das umfaßt das Entfernen einer oder beider esterbildender oder schützender Gruppen R^{17} und R^{18} oder, wenn beide Schutzgruppen sind, das Entfernen beider Schutzgruppen und das Entfernen irgendwelcher weiterer Schutzgruppen in R^2 und R^3 aus einer Ver-

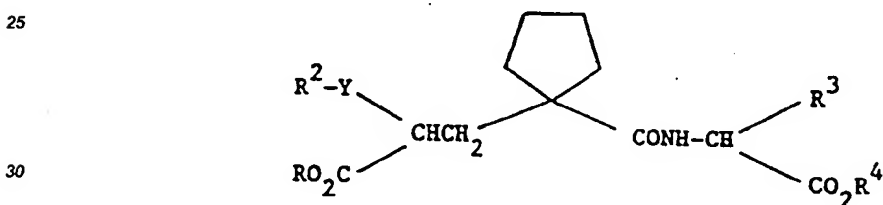
bindung der Formel:



15

worin A und R¹ wie oben definiert sind, R²' und R³' wie für R² und R³ definiert sind, wobei irgendwelche reaktiven Gruppen darin fakultativ geschützt sind, und R¹⁷ und R¹⁸ wie für R und R⁴ ausschließlich H definiert sind oder sie übliche Carbonsäureschutzgruppen sind, und das fakultative Bilden eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes des Produktes.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin die Gruppen R¹⁷ und R¹⁸ unabhängig ausgewählt sind aus Benzyl, t-Butyl, C₁-C₂-Alkyl und Trimethylsilylethyl und diese Gruppen durch katalytische Hydrierung, Behandlung mit Chlorwasserstoff oder Trifluoressigsäure, wäßrige Hydrolyse bzw. Behandlung mit Tetrabutylammoniumfluorid entfernt werden.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin A (CH₂)₄ ist und R¹ H ist, mit der Formel



worin R, R², R³ und R⁴ wie oben definiert sind.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin einer von R¹⁷ und R¹⁸ eine biolabile esterbildende Gruppe ist, die nicht entfernt wird.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, worin die biolabile esterbildende Gruppe ausgewählt ist aus Ethyl, Indanyl, Isopropyl, n-Butyl, sek-Butyl, t-Butyl, Cyclohexyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenpropyl, Acetonyl, Glyceryl, Pivaloyloxymethyl, 5-(4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-onyl)methyl, Cyclohexylmethyl, Cyclohexylcarboxyethyl, Cyclohexylacetoxylethyl, Propionyloxyisobutyl, Hexanoyloxyethyl, Pentanoyloxyethyl, Acetoxyethyl, Acetoxybenzyl, Pentanoloxybenzyl, Cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, Butyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, Isobutyloxycarbonyloxyethyl und Ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin die biolabile Estergruppe Pivaloyloxymethyl ist.
7. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, worin R³ 4-Hydroxybenzyl, 4-Methoxybenzyl oder 3-Methansulfonamidobenzyl ist und das Kohlenstoffatom, an das es gebunden ist, sich in (S)-Stereochemie befindet.
8. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, worin Y CH₂ ist.
9. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, worin R² eine Gruppe der Formel R⁶CONR⁵ ist.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, worin R⁶ die Formel R⁹R¹⁰R¹¹C- hat, worin R⁹ (R¹³)₂N-, R¹²SO₂NH- oder R¹²CONH- ist, worin R¹² und R¹³ wie oben definiert sind, R¹¹ Amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl ist und R¹⁰ H ist.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, worin R⁶CO (S)-Lysyl oder N²-substituiertes-(S)-Lysyl der Formel R⁹R¹⁰R¹¹CO- ist, worin R⁹ NH₂, R¹²CONH oder R¹²SO₂NH ist und R¹³ wie oben definiert ist, R¹¹ Aminobutyl

ist und R¹⁰ H ist.

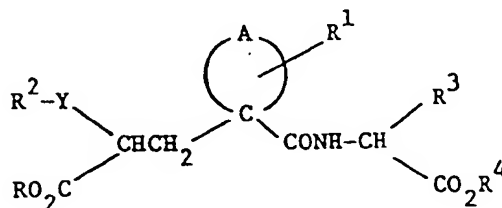
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, worin R⁶CO (S)-Lysyl, N²-Methansulfonyl-(S)-lysyl, N²-Phenylsulfonyl-(S)-lysyl oder N²-Acetyl-(S)-lysyl ist.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin die hergestellte Verbindung der Formel I ausgewählt ist aus:
N-[1-(2(S)-Carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin, N-[1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-methansulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-2-furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-4-methoxyphenylalanin, N-[1-(2-Carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-3-methansulfonamidophenylalanin, N-[1-(2-Carboxy-3-(N²-methansulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-3-methansulfonamidophenylalanin, N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-acetyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-3-methansulfonamidophenylalanin und N-[1-[2(S)-Carboxy-3-(N²-phenylsulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentancarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosin und pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzen und biolabilen Esterderivaten derselben.

Revendications

Rendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Composé de formule :



(I)

et ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables, ainsi que leurs précurseurs biologiques, formule dans laquelle :

A complète un cycle carbocyclique penta- ou hexagonal qui peut être saturé ou mono-insaturé ;

R¹ représente H ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₄ ;

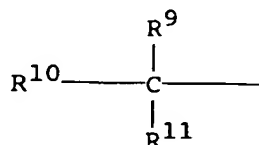
R et R⁴ représentent chacun indépendamment H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, cycloalkyle en C₃ à C₇, benzyle ou un autre groupe formant un ester, biologiquement labile ;

Y représente une liaison directe ou un groupe alkylène ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, qui peut être à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ;

R² représente H, un groupe aryle, hétérocyclyle, R⁶CONR⁵-, R⁷NR⁵CO-, R⁷NR⁵SO₂- ou R⁸SO₂NR⁵-, sous réserve que Y ne représente pas une liaison directe lorsque R² représente H, un groupe aryle ou hétérocyclyle ;

R⁵ représentant H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆ ou aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ;

R⁶ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle, hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou un groupe de formule :



dans laquelle R⁹ représente H, un groupe OH, alkoxy en C₁ à C₆, alkyle en C₁ à C₆, hydroxyalkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), alcényle en C₂ à C₆, hétérocyclyle, hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), R¹²

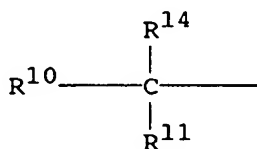
CONH-, R¹²SO₂NH- ou (R¹³)₂N- ;

R¹⁰ et R¹¹ représentent chacun indépendamment H ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆ ; ou R¹⁰ représente H et R¹¹ représente un groupe aminoalkyle en C₁ à C₆, imidazolylméthyle, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), aryl-(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆)-(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆), hydroxyalkyle en C₁ à C₆ ou méthylthio-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ; ou bien les deux groupes R¹⁰ et R¹¹ sont réunis pour former, avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont fixés, un noyau carbocyclique tri- à hexagonal ou un noyau pyrrolidine ou pipéridine qui peut être facultativement substitué avec un groupe amino, alcanoyle en C₂ à C₄ ou aroyle ;

R¹² représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, cycloalkyle en C₃ à C₇, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle ou hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ;

chaque groupe R¹³ représente H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou bien les deux groupes R¹³ sont réunis pour former, avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont fixés, un groupe pyrrolidinyne, pipéridino, morpholino, pipérazinyne, ou N-(alkyle en C₁ à C₄)pipérazinyne ;

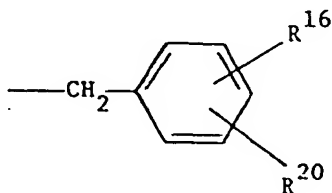
R⁷ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle, hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou un groupe de formule :



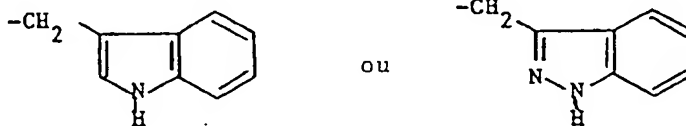
dans laquelle R¹⁰ et R¹¹ répondent aux définitions précitées et R¹⁴ représente un groupe (R¹³)₂NCO-, R¹²OCH₂- ou R¹⁵OCO, dans lequel R¹² et R¹³ répondent aux définitions précitées et R¹⁵ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, cycloalkyle en C₃ à C₇ ou aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ; et

R⁸ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle ou hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ;

R³ représente un groupe de formule :

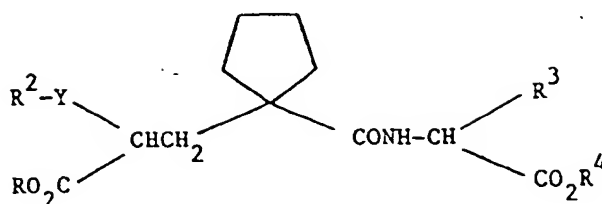


dans laquelle R¹⁶ représente H, un groupe halogéno, 4-OH, 4-(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆), 4-(cycloalkoxy en C₃ à C₇), 4-(alcényloxy en C₂ à C₆), 4-[(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆)carbonyloxy], 4-[(cycloalkoxy en C₃ à C₇)carbonyloxy] ou 3-(alkyle en C₁ à C₄)SO₂NH- ; et R²⁰ représente H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₄, alkoxy en C₁ à C₄, alcanoyle en C₂ à C₆ ou halogéno ; ou bien R³ représente un groupe de formule :



dans laquelle lesdits groupes peuvent être facultativement substitués sur le noyau benzénique condensé avec des groupes alkyle en C₁ à C₄, alkoxy en C₁ à C₄, OH, halogéno ou CF₃.

2. Composé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel A représente un groupe (CH₂)₄ et R¹ représente H, répondant à la formule :



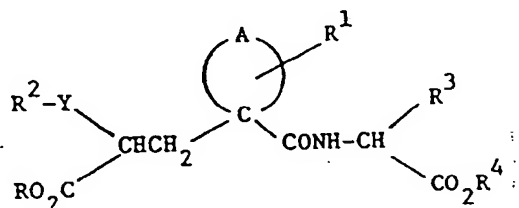
(II)

3. Composé suivant la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel l'un des groupes R et R⁴ est un groupe formant un ester, biologiquement labile.
4. Composé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel le groupe formant un ester, biologiquement labile, est choisi entre les groupes éthyle, indanyle, isopropyle, n-butyle, sec-butyle, tertibutyle, cyclohexyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phenpropyle, acétonyle, glycérile, pivaloyloxyméthyle, 5-(4-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-onyl)méthyle, cyclohexylméthyle, cyclohexylcarboxyéthyle, cyclohexylacétoxyéthyle, propionyloxyisobutyle, hexanoyloxyéthyle, pentanoyloxyéthyle, acétoxyéthyle, acétoxybenzyle, pentanoloxybenzyle, cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyéthyle, butyloxycarbonyloxyéthyle, isobutyloxycarbonyléthyle et éthoxycarbonyloxyéthyle.
5. Composé suivant la revendication 4, dans lequel le groupe ester biologiquement labile est le groupe pivaloyloxyméthyle.
6. Composé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel R³ représente un groupe 4-hydroxybenzyle, 4-méthoxybenzyle ou 3-méthanesulfonamidobenzyle, et l'atome de carbone auquel il est fixé possède la stéréochimie (S).
7. Composé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel Y représente un groupe CH₂.
8. Composé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel R² représente un groupe de formule R⁶CONR⁵.
9. Composé suivant la revendication 8, dans lequel R⁶ répond à la formule R⁹R¹⁰R¹¹C- dans laquelle R⁹ représente un groupe (R¹³)₂N-, R¹²SO₂NH- ou R¹²CONH- dans lequel R¹² et R¹³ répondent aux définitions précitées, R¹¹ représente un groupe aminoalkyle en C₁ à C₆ et R¹⁰ représente H.
10. Composé suivant la revendication 9, dans lequel R⁶CO représente un groupe (S)-lysyle ou (S)-lysyle N²-substitué de formule R⁹R¹⁰R¹¹CO- dans laquelle R⁹ représente un groupe NH₂, R¹²CONH ou R¹²SO₂NH et R¹² répond à la définition précitée, R¹¹ représente un groupe 4-aminobutyle et R¹⁰ représente H.
11. Composé suivant la revendication 10, dans lequel le groupe R⁶CO représente un groupe (S)-lysyle, N²-méthanesulfonyl-(S)-lysyle, N²-phénylsulfonyl-(S)-lysyle ou N²-acétyl-(S)-lysyle.
12. Composé suivant la revendication 1, choisi entre : la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-méthanesulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-acétyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-4-méthoxyphénylalanine, la N-[1-(2-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-méthanesulfonamidophénylalanine, la N-[1-(2-carboxy-3-(N²-méthanesulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-méthanesulfonamidophénylalanine, la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-acétyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-3-méthanesulfonamidophénylalanine, et la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(N²-phénylsulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, et leurs sels ainsi que leurs esters biologiquement labiles, pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

13. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant un composé de formule (I) ou (II) suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12 ou un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables, ou bien un de ses précurseurs biologiques, en association avec un diluant ou support pharmaceutiquement acceptable.
14. Composé de formule (I) ou (II) suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12 ou un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables ou bien un de ses précurseurs biologiques, destiné à être utilisé en médecine, en particulier pour le traitement de l'hypertension, de l'insuffisance cardiaque ou de l'insuffisance rénale.
15. Utilisation d'un composé de formule (I) ou (II) suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, ou d'un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables, pour la production d'un médicament destiné au traitement de l'hypertension, de l'insuffisance cardiaque ou de l'insuffisance rénale.

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : ES, GR

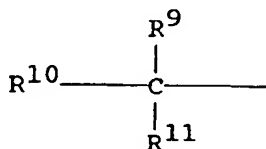
1. Procédé de préparation d'un composé de formule :



(I)

dans laquelle :

- A complète un noyau carbocyclique penta- ou hexagonal qui peut être saturé ou mono-insaturé ;
 R¹ représente H ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₄ ;
 R et R⁴ représentent chacun indépendamment H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, cycloalkyle en C₃ à C₇, benzyle ou un autre groupe formant un ester, biologiquement labile ;
 Y représente une liaison directe ou un groupe alkylène ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, qui peut être à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ;
 R² représente H, un groupe aryle, hétérocyclyle, R⁶CONR⁵-, R⁷NR⁵CO-, R⁷NR⁵SO₂- ou R⁸SO₂NR⁵-, sous réserve que Y ne représente pas une liaison directe lorsque R² représente H, un groupe aryle ou hétérocyclyle ;
 R⁵ représentant H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆ ou aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ;
 R⁶ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle, hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou un groupe de formule :



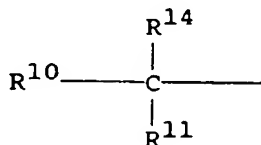
dans laquelle R⁹ représente H, un groupe OH, alkoxy en C₁ à C₆, alkyle en C₁ à C₆, hydroxyalkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), alcényle en C₂ à C₆, hétérocyclyle, hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), R¹²CONH-, R¹²SO₂NH- ou (R¹³)₂N- ;

R¹⁰ et R¹¹ représentent chacun indépendamment H ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆ ; ou R¹⁰ représente H et R¹¹ représente un groupe aminoalkyle en C₁ à C₆, imidazolyméthyle, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), aryl-(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆)-(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆), hydroxyalkyle en C₁ à C₆ ou méthylthio-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ; ou bien les deux groupes R¹⁰ et R¹¹ sont réunis pour former, avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont fixés, un noyau carbocyclique tri- à hexagonal ou un noyau pyrrolidine ou pipéridine qui peut être facultativement substitué avec un groupe amino, alcanoylé en C₂ à C₄ ou aroyle ;

R¹² représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, cycloalkyle en C₃ à C₇, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle ou hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ;

chaque groupe R¹³ représente H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou bien les deux groupes R¹³ sont réunis pour former, avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont fixés, un groupe pyrrolidyle, pipéridino, morpholino, pipérazinyle ou N-(alkyle en C₁ à C₄)pipérazinyle ;

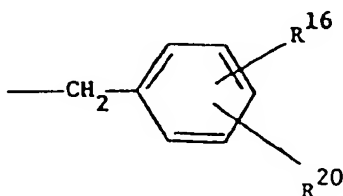
R⁷ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle, hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou un groupe de formule :



dans laquelle R¹⁰ et R¹¹ répondent aux définitions précitées et R¹⁴ représente un groupe (R¹³)₂NCO-, R¹²OCH₂- ou R¹⁵OCO, dans lequel R¹² et R¹³ répondent aux définitions précitées et R¹⁵ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, cycloalkyle en C₃ à C₇ ou aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ; et

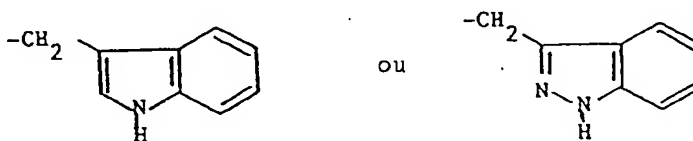
R⁸ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, aryle, aryl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hétérocyclyle ou hétérocyclyl-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ;

R³ représente un groupe de formule :



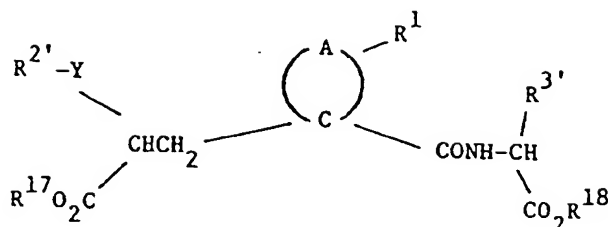
dans laquelle R¹⁶ représente H, un groupe halogéno, 4-OH, 4-(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆), 4-(cycloalkoxy en C₃ à C₇), 4-(alcényloxy en C₂ à C₆), 4-[(alkoxy en C₁ à C₆)carbonyloxy], 4-[(cycloalkoxy en C₃ à C₇)carbonyloxy] ou 3-(alkyle en C₁ à C₄)SO₂NH- ; et R²⁰ représente H, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₄, alkoxy en C₁ à C₄, alcanoyle en C₂ à C₆ ou halogéno ;

ou bien R³ représente un groupe de formule :



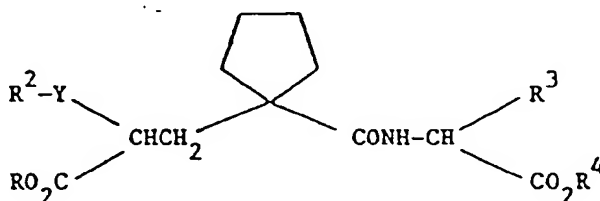
dans laquelle lesdits groupes peuvent être facultativement substitués sur le noyau benzénique condensé avec des groupes alkyle en C₁ à C₄, alkoxy en C₁ à C₄, OH, halogéno ou CF₃.

procédé qui consiste à éliminer l'un des, ou les deux, groupes formant un ester ou groupes protecteurs R¹⁷ et R¹⁸ ou bien, si ces deux groupes sont des groupes protecteurs, à éliminer les deux groupes protecteurs, et à éliminer n'importe quels autres groupes protecteurs dans R² et R³ d'un composé de formule :



dans laquelle A et R¹ répondent aux définitions précitées, R² et R³ répondent aux définitions mentionnées pour R² et R³ avec n'importe quels groupes réactifs qu'ils portent facultativement protégés, et R¹⁷ et R¹⁸ répondent aux définitions mentionnées pour R et R⁴ à l'exclusion de H, ou bien représentent des groupes protecteurs d'acides carboxyliques classiques, et à former facultativement un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable du produit.

2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel les groupes R¹⁷ et R¹⁸ sont choisis indépendamment entre des groupes benzyle, tertibutyle, alkyle en C₁ ou C₂ et triméthylsilyléthyle et lesdits groupes sont éliminés par hydrogénation catalytique, traitement avec le chlorure d'hydrogène ou l'acide trifluoracétique, hydrolyse aqueuse ou traitement avec le fluorure de tétrabutylammonium, respectivement.
3. Procédé suivant la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel A représente un groupe (CH₂)₄ et R¹ représente H, répondant à la formule :



dans laquelle R, R², R³ et R⁴ répondent aux définitions précitées.

4. Procédé suivant la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel l'un des groupes R¹⁷ et R¹⁸ représente un groupe formant un ester, biologiquement labile, et ledit groupe n'est pas éliminé.
5. Procédé suivant la revendication 4, dans lequel le groupe formant un ester biologiquement labile est choisi entre les groupes éthyle, indanyle, isopropyle, n-butyle, sec-butyle, tertibutyle, cyclohexyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phenpropyle, acétonyle, glycéryle, pivaloyloxyméthyle, 5-(4-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-onyl)méthyle, cyclohexylméthyle, cyclohexylcarboxyéthyle, cyclohexylacétoxyéthyle, propionyloxyisobutyle, hexanoyloxyéthyle, pentanoyloxyéthyle, acétoxyéthyle, acétoxybenzyle, pentanoyloxybenzyle, cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyéthyle, butyloxycarbonyloxyéthyle, isobutyloxycarbonyloxyéthyle et éthoxycarbonyloxyéthyle.
6. Procédé suivant la revendication 5, dans lequel le groupe formant un ester, biologiquement labile, est le groupe pivaloyloxyméthyle.
7. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel R³ représente un groupe 4-hydroxybenzyle, 4-méthoxybenzyle ou 3-méthanésulfonamidobenzyle, et l'atome de carbone auquel il est fixé possède la stéréochimie (S).
8. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel Y représente un groupe CH₂.
9. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel R² représente un groupe de formule R⁶CONR⁵.

10. Procédé suivant la revendication 9, dans lequel R^6 répond à la formule $R^9R^{10}R^{11}C$ dans laquelle R^9 représente un groupe $(R^{13})_2N-$, $R^{12}SO_2NH-$ ou $R^{12}CONH-$ dans lequel R^{12} et R^{13} répondent aux définitions précitées, R^{11} représente un groupe aminoalkyle en C_1 à C_6 et R^{10} représente H.
- 5 11. Procédé suivant la revendication 10, dans lequel R^6CO représente un groupe (S)-lysyle ou (S)-lysyle N^2 -substitué de formule $R^9R^{10}R^{11}CO-$ dans laquelle R^9 représente un groupe NH_2 , $R^{12}CONH$ ou $R^{12}SO_2NH$ et R^{12} répond à la définition précitée, R^{11} représente un groupe 4-aminobutyle et R^{10} représente H.
- 10 12. Procédé suivant la revendication 11, dans lequel le groupe R^6CO représente un groupe (S)-lysyle, N^2 -méthanesulfonyl-(S)-lysyle, N^2 -phénylsulfonyl-(S)-lysyle ou N^2 -acétyl-(S)-lysyle.
- 15 13. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel le composé de formule (I) produit est choisi entre : la N-[1-(2(S)-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-(S)-tyrosine, la N-{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -méthanesulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine, la N-{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -2-furoyl-(S)-lysylamino)-propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine, la N-{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -acétyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-4-méthoxyphénylalanine, la N-[1-(2-carboxy-3-(S)-lysylaminopropyl)-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl]-3-méthanésulfonamidophénylalanine, la N-{1-[2-carboxy-3-(N^2 -méthanesulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-3-méthanésulfonamidophénylalanine, la N-{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -acétyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-3-méthanésulfonamidophénylalanine, et la N-{1-[2(S)-carboxy-3-(N^2 -phénylsulfonyl-(S)-lysylamino)propyl]-1-cyclopentanecarbonyl}-(S)-tyrosine, et leurs sels et esters biologiquement labiles pharmaceutiquement acceptables.
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